THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,067—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromié" ...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† BOKHARA..........	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.....	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne...	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser..........	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris..	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey........	2nd May
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson..	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM............	3041	500	H. T Weighell...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson...	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber....	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	13th Mar.
THAMES.........	4200	800	W. A. Seaton........	27th Mar.
ROHILLA.........	3511	700	M. de Horne..........	10th April.
ROSETTA.........	3525	700	G. W Brady.........	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO.............	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....................	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st April.
*a*MEDUSA........	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
*a*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON...	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah. Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos.......	3,800	550	21st March,

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March 1890 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell....	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison ...	29th ,,
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA..................	3551	T. G. Knox......	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA" 3,269 tons, on or about FRIDAY 7th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
NERBUDDA	2,980	3rd April ,,
BANCOORA	2,880	25th May ,,

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 12th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

S. S. "HINDOO," Class 100 A 1, 300 Horse Power nominal, steaming 15 knots per hour, is OPEN to Charter (if inducement offered) for passenger trade. Persons desirous should apply

Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Fort Bazaar Gate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRIC REMEDIES FOR FEVER, &c.

TREACHER'S ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

For the prevention and cure of Fever (*intermittent or remittent*), Ague, and other Malarial Affections.

DOSE.—For Adults, a tablespoonful; for Children, a teaspoonful, every three or four hours during the interval from fever.

At the commencement of the hot stage a brisk aperient should be taken.

Per bottle—As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co.'s CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE.

This Tincture has met with remarkable success in the treatment of fevers and other malarial affections so common to residents in a tropical climate.

It is more particularly adapted for fevers, remittent and intermittent, jungle fever and ague.

DOSE.—Adults, one teaspoonful; Children, 10 to 20 drops, every three or four hours during interval of fever. It may be taken in water, or water to which a little sugar has been added.

Per bottle—Rs. 2

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

Prepared according to the Original Formula.
Per bottle—Re. 1-12.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

This preparation has been found most efficacious in cutting short the course of the disease; as a preventive it is also exceedingly useful.

In bottles at Rs. 1-4 and 2.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful, three or four times a day. As a preventive—One teaspoonful night and morning.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INFLUENZA.

THERE being now very little doubt that this contagious affection has reached Bombay, we would draw attention to the following, which have been found most efficacious in PREVENTING and CUTTING SHORT this distressing complaint. They should be ready in every household:—

INFLUENZA DROPS (sixteen doses), Re. 1.

INFLUENZA SMELLING BOTTLE, easily carried about, and is used with great success as a preventive. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE BEST DISINFECTANT EVER INVENTED, CHEAP, NON-POISONOUS, RAPID AND EFFECTIVE, OF AGREEABLE AROMA AND NON-CORROSIVE.

Per Bottle, As. 6 and 12. Special quotations for quantities to Municipalities, &c.

SOLE AND SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES,
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?
READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER:—

4th March, 1890.

"NEARLY 80 HANDS of our establishment were suffering, one after another from FEVER. At this crisis, we made FREE USE of Dr. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, an infallible remedy, and a well known specific, which WORKS WONDERS in cases of FEVER and AGUE, and we feel unbounded pleasure to announce that it proved WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS in each case......So from our own experience of the immediate cure it affected on our men, we most willingly recommended this medicine for public good."

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA'S AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

P. VUCCINO & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

HAVING arranged to continue their Business, their CHARGES for PHOTOGRAPHS will be at the GREATLY REDUCED RATES already published. Terms Strictly cash.

Studio open daily .... from 9 to 4
Office for Engagements .... from 8 to 6

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.;
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOMEWARD BOUND
SEASON 1890.
THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY requisite for Travellers by Rail or Steamer ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	Rs. 8 to	16	8
Travelling Suits	,, 30 to	35	0
Warm Suits, Cheviot, etc.,..............	,, 45 to	55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	,, 48 to	55	0
Best White Shirts with Bands, each		4	4
Do. do. do. Collars		4	8
Best Oxford do. do.		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm.........	,, 10-8 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	,, 10-8 to	25	0
Warm Lambs' Wool Undervests and Pants, each.		6	8
Stout Merino Vests and Pants, each		6	8
Gauze Merino Undervests, per dozen...........		12	8
Do. do. Pants do.		21	8
Extra Superior Gauze Vests do.		30	0
Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen		8	8
Superior Merino Socks do.		15	8
Very Warm Lambs' Wool Socks, per dozen......		25	0
Ribbed Hand-knitted Socks do		30	0
Warm Gloves, per pair		1	8
Warm Mufflers..............................	Rs. 2-2 to	3	0
Best Tweed Hats and Caps	,, 3 to	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen		6	8
Overland Trunks, best make, from..................		30	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux do.		40	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags do.		8	0
Soiled Linen Bags do.		5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags do.		28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete, from			

		Rs.	a.
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket, from		25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress-boxes in Case..	Rs. 28 to	38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats..		5	0
Overland Chairs	from	4	0
Money Belts, Pockets all round		2	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3	8
Brown Leather Slippers		2	12
White Canvas Shoes		6	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2	8
Woven Cholera Belts		2	12
Rug Straps		1	8
Leather Purses		2	0
Sovereign Boxes		2	0
Razors, ready for use......................................		2	0
Shaving Brushes..		2	0
Nail and Tooth Brushes........................	each	0	12
Travelling Pillows...	each	1	0
Resais or Quilts	from	4	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	15	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap-boxes	from	1	8
Sponges and Bags	each		8
Penknives..		1	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths		15	0
Hold-Alls with Strong Leather Straps	each	12	8
Waterproof Dressing-cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, etc.		5	8
Marine or Salt-water Soap..........................	per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with Wicker cover		3	0
Padlocks, each		1	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE, WHOLESOME, PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL.
MARINITCH AND CO.'S
CEYLON TEA.

CEYLON TEA stands unrivalled for its combination of strength and flavour; and this pure Tea gives a beverage pleasant and beneficial to those who drink it.

Per pound packet Rs. 1-6 & 1-12.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MADE BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS

		Rs.	a.
Best Beech Wood—with Cane Back and Seat, strong bolt screws throughout	each	9	8
Do. do. with Arms	,,	12	8
Do. do, With Arms and Leg Rest	,,	13	8
The Tennis Chair with Carpet Seat	,,	5	0
The Sandringham—with Brussels Carpet Back and Seat	,,	12	8
The "Adjustable" with strong Canvas Seats	,,	6	8
Long China Cane Chairs	,,	8	8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS
BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTINGS. RIDING AND SPORTING. "COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."— BREECHES.

WHIPCORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades................................	Rs.	26	0
THIN BEDFORD CORD, soft and elastic, Drab and Colours	,,	26	0
STOUT BEDFORD, for District use and hard wear (*Karki*) and Colours.........	,,	28	0
SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS	,,	24	0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material	,,	40	0
THIN RACING WHITE KERSEY, very elastic	,,	38	0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "for Polo," &c.	,,	20	0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD TWILLETTE..	,,	20	0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.

GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 10. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 14.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

STEREOSCOPES AND PICTURES.

SO simple are these instruments that they can be used by old and young.

Plain or coloured Photographs viewed through the lenses, stand out with the roundness and reality of natural objects.

Prices.

1 Stereoscope and 36 pictures	...	Rs. 20.
1 Do. ,, 60 ,,	......	Rs. 30.
1 Do. ,, 100 ,,	......	Rs. 50.

KEMP & Co. Ld., BOMBAY,

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 annas per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

			Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO,		16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,		10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT of GOODS just received per P. & O. s. s. BRINDISI.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Patent Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco "Conditioners;" Prize Medal G. B. D. Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders and Cases; Cigar Cutters; Ash Trays and Tobacco Jars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Demon Cameras; Bromide Opals; "Drop Shutters;" Dry Plates; Albumenized, Bromide and Sensitive Papers; Developing Lamps; Plate Washers; Scrap and Photographic Albums; Pinewood Printing Frames, Cloud Negatives and

WATSON'S "ACME" CAMERAS.
1-1 Plate, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10 sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Morocco covered Piano Stools; Piano Insulators; Travelling Bath Tubs with cover and inner wicker Basket; Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs with Swivel Handles; Officers' "Service" Canteens; Luncheon Baskets; The "Wanzer" Family Cookers; Enamelled Iron Ware; Carpets; Playing Cards; Whist Markers; Real Down Pillows; Walking Sticks; and for

RACE MEETINGS,

Patent Telescopic Walking Sticks with powerful Field Glass in inner chamber.

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REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas. Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday Evening, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised).

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY. TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.
FIRST CHILDRENS' SPECTACULAR.
FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL.

Admission and Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Costume.

From 8-15 to 10-30 Children only will be allowed to Skate.

From 10-30 to 12 o'clock the general public will have the use of the Skating surface.

Each Child taking part in the Grand March will receive a handsome present.

Races, &c, &c, will be provided for the amusement of skaters and spectators.

Admission tickets for adults are now ready at the Rink Office.

Admission: Adults Rs. 2. Reserved chairs Re. 1 extra.

This Carnival promises to be the prettiest sight ever seen in Bombay, and those present will be interested, amused, and see a spectacle never to be forgotten.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. W. E. HART B. A. Bar-at-LAW, will DELIVER A LECTURE in the above Institute, on MONDAY the 1 th March 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"RE-HISTORIC BOMBAY."

Members, their families and friends are invited.

FOR SALE.

A MAIL PHAETON in good order with 2 Arab Chesnut Horses, both aged 8, sound, pleasant saddle horses and quiet and fast in single and double harness. Price of turn out Rs. 2,000.

Also a light DOG-CART, in fair order, wheels nearly new. Price Rs. 250. Property of J MONTEATH Esq.

Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at its registered office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort on MONDAY, the 17th March 1890, at 5 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1889.

To declare a dividend; and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

AGENT WANTED.

A LONDON FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND GENERAL EXPORTERS (at present doing a trade with India) are desirous of developing their connection therefore require an energetic and influential Representative for Bombay and district. Applicants must be in a position to introduce sound business as well as buying Agencies. To a man of influence this is an opportunity to create a profitable working agency. Advertisers have been established in the City of London nearly a century, and have valuable connections with English and Foreign Manufacturers. References would be given (and) required) to leading Indian Traders and any of the Banks. Applications to be made. with full particulars in strict confidence. to Delhi, care of JOHN HADDON &Co.'s Central Advertising Office, 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, London, E. C.

NOW READY.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!

Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by

MALARIA.

Such as CHILL FEVER, Dumb Ague, BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.

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A-18	Rs. 125	C-17	Rs. 25
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Will be paid on application to Col. Merriman C.I.E., Colaba, or 6 Apollo Bunder during Office hours.

JUST ISSUED, Part IV. of Vol II., completing the AVI FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA and its dependencies, by James A. Murray, F. S. A. L., &c., Price Rs. 7. The complete work in 7 parts, Rs. 30, or in 2 Volumes full cloth Rs. 32. Apply at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

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ONE London-built light BROUGHAM with break, in good order.
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One very light Mail PHAETON.
A BAY WALER, MARE eight years old, Steady and very quiet, Saddle and Harness. This is a good mare.
Apply to

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A GOOD CARDROOM OVERLOOKER for a mill upcountry A really first class native or Parsee preferred. Good wages given.

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F. BEAUCLERK.
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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSESHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

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COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
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Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock." 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
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R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whisky has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron or ds one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, holding numerous high testimonials in the line JEHANGHIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 9, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A real white first-class BULL-DOG. Apply to MAHOMED HUSSAIN KHAN, Ghans Bazar, No. 158, Umarkhady, Bombay.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST says:—After three days' experience of the RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the civility and desire to please of the Manage, and I found that the Dinners were Excellent.

THE COMING ILLUMINATIONS—Contracts for all kinds of Illumination and Pyrotechnic displays undertaken at a very moderate charge. A large stock of variegated lanterns in stock. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co. Bombay.

INSTEAD of leading a miserable life, a Dyspeptic should at once resort to MOTIVA AS DINNER PILLS which by promoting digestion and improving the tone of the stomach, cure headaches. giddiness biliousness, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, pains in the back. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA Frere Road, Fort Bombay. Price per phial 6 annas.

CANDIDATE TRANSLATORS are required in the High Court. They must be graduates of good character and well acquainted with Gujrati and Marathi. Apply by letter only to PROTHONOTARY, High Court.

RESERVES.—EX-VOLUNTEERS who would be willing to join a VOLUNTEER reserve if formed. send your names to A. E. BERTIE SMITH, 29. Elphinstone Circle.

CHIEF ENGINEER and CHIEF OFFICER WANTED for a Steamer bound for British Columbia direct. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, DUBASHES, 16, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—TWO smart and intelligent CLERKS writing a good and quick hand. Salary Rs. 20. Apply No. A 12, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADIES MAID who can do needlework. Apply at the New Oriental Bank, Rampart Row.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangums Poona.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLES, Marine Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud et, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

Also a few lots of furniture. consisting of dining tables, drawing room furniture. bedsteads, glass and crockery ware, &c., the property of Rev. Mr. SHAW.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome second-hand strong built victoria, in excellent condition.
1 powerful bay Waler gelding, very quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-6, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong pony-cart with a bay pony,
1 second hand strong office Shigram.
The property of a gentleman going up country—
1 handsome strong-built Landau, with a pair of grey Arab horses.
1 boat-shape phaeton, with a pair of powerful grey Arab horses.
1 Grey Arab horse. 14-3. fast geer, and believed to be sound,

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper-General. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 8th inst. at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores. Town Barracks, a quantity of unappropriated provisions, wines, deadstock articles, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the old Government Bakery, a quantity of empty cases. unserviceable cloaks. and deadstock. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian horses at Ali bin Ameer's Stable, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co's shop.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A number of new Arab and Persian horses, suitable for racers, chargers, hunters, hacks, &c.

The property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 7, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction. at their rooms—

The well-known bungalow at Matheran known as the Byke and situated near the Post-office.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF SEED PEARLS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey—1 parcel 293 containing 6 bundles seed pearls weighing 4,277 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 case white ground prints.
4 cases colored sarees.
1 bale alhambras.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by the London Music Publishing Company.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jaferjee Jeewanjee—

JJ 2465-88—24 cases containing green peas, asparagus, and mixed vegetable.
19-90 2-49—cases pate foi grass, truffled green-peas and asparagus,
S C / 1980 / M } 45-67—21 cases greenpeas and macedoine.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Seedick Hajee Hassum—

10 case containings, coatings, trouserings, tennis cloth, and flannels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 second-hand circular-fronted brougham.
The property of a gentleman who has left for Europe.
1 strong built landau with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and harness.
1 strong cane-shaped open carriage with a pair of handsome grey Aarab horses and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD BENGALPOORA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Futehally Shaikahmed, the surviving trustee of the Surmay-i-Jamat-i-Suleyman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Eusufally Hussonally in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of January 1888, the undermentioned landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the western side of old Bengalpoora Street without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Mandvi in the city of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12 and 13 and under new No. 42, 44 and 46, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4 and 425 standing in the name of Cassumbhai Rahiman containing by admeasurement 194 square yards and five ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Fakeer Sahib Ericca, on the south by the house of Dayal Dhunjee, on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, and on the west by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHICK LANE, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Harriram Lanidhram, Radhakison Bhivandas, Govindram Girdharidas, and Rangoomul Mahaboobrai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground, situate in Chick Lane, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,415-square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 341 and new No. 13, 859, old survey No. 160, and new survey No. 3-7042, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 7 and 3704, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, on or towards the west by the public water drain, on or towards the north by the ground of Manajee Ruttonjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the ground of Hajee Abdsattar Hajee Oomer, together with all and singular the houses, out houses, buildings, courts, yards, areas, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains, wells, waters, watercourses lights, liberties privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said land messuage and tenements, belonging or in anywise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith, or reputed to belong of be appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 7, 1890.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.
SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

INTENDING Exhibitors are reminded that no articles can be accepted after the 1 th instant. The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

SEPARATE DAY'S RACES.
ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH MARCH 1890.
ON THE MAHALUXME COURSE.

Price of Ticket of Admission Rs. 5 to admit a lady or a gentleman.

SUBSCRIBERS and OTHER TICKETS of the BOMBAY MEETING just closed will not entitle Holder to admission to Grand Stand free, this day's Races having no connection with the Bombay Meeting.

Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th March, 1890.

TO ALL CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are called for the CONSTRUCTION of ROADS for STAFF QUARTERS at GUNTAKUL JUNCTION. They will be received up to 31st March 1890.

Plan Section and other information connected with the work can be had on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Each cover containing the tender should be sealed and headed "Tender for Staff Quarters Roads, Guntakul Junction" and addressed to A. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., Resident Engineer, S. M. Railway, Guntakul.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer.
S. M. Railway, Guntakul.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the County of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh.

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DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sandries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

---

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

AN ACCOUNT having been OPENED with the BANK of BOMBAY, Subscribers to the Fund are requested to be good enough to send in the amount of their subscriptions direct to the Bank.

JOHN MARSHALL,
For self & Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)
NOTICE.
ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS
BETWEEN
POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Poona.								
		1st Class,			2nd Class,			3rd Class.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	a.
Poona ....D	20-35	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
Belgaum ......D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli..........D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... { A D	13-16 13-56	39	2	0	19	10	0	8	3	0
Mysore ....A	20-8	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Mysore.								
		1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore ....D	7-30	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Bangalore ... { A D	13-44 14-12	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	0
Hubli ....D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum ......D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona ....A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.

For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.

JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

(BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.)
TAXIDERMISTS AND NATURALISTS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
H. E. GENERAL SIR FRED. ROBERTS, Bart., V.C. G. C. B., G. C. I. E, R. A.
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CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

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HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Authorized Capital ....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... „ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 „ 5
Ditto 3 „ 4
Ditto 1 „ 2
} Per cent. Per annum.

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Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

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Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

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☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

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G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x·d
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	91
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	405
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	88½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	290
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	250
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,085
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	575
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	305
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	685
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	66
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggar City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent	100¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	95½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand		1s. 1-5¼d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5 3-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.		1s. 5 11-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do.	1s. 5¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 5 15-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do.	1s. 5 7-16d. at 15-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 5 9-16d. at 19-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do.	1s. 5 15-32d. at ½d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 5 19-32d. at ⅝d.
France	3 Do	do.	1s. 83½d.
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 85d.
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32d.
Do.	60 days	do.	97⅞
Madras	At sight		100 1-32d.
Do.	30 days'	do.	99
China	60 Do.	do.	214½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Masonic Farewell Entertainment to the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, Secretariat, 9 p.m.

Carlton Club Ball.

Switchback Railway.

Columbia Skating Rink 5-0 to 7-30 to 11 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Lindula (s) from Calcutta.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Bua Pan ship for Bangkok.

Escape of Animals from the Victoria Gardens.—Two deer and a nilghai, whilst being removed from one enclosure to another at the Victoria Gardens on Wednesday, escaped. The nilghai was subsequently secured at Narelwady, but the two deer killed themselves by jumping over walls and fences.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Moro Jeba, Revenue patel of mauze Agashi, taluka Bassein, in the Thana Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Theft at Temker Street.—Abdool Nubirustom, a dealer in vegetables, residing in Temker Street, reports that during his absence from home on Wednesday, Rs. 40 in cash, and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 20, were stolen from his premises. He suspects a man, named Ismail, who had been living with him for some days, and who has since absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

Parsi Charitable Benefactions.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral ceremonies after the death of Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Setna, the sum of Rs. 2,610 was subscribed for the benefit of various charitable institutions existing among Parsis.—Mr. H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, set aside for similar purposes, Rs 1,000 to commemorate the name of his late father, Mr. Ardesir Dhunjibhoy Wadya, who died at Surat four days ago.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Spanish Beauty	Relle.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Flower Show	Coote.
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Winterbottom
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, respecting the death of Bhaira, aged 40 years. Deceased was a barber by caste, and had been employed as a store lascar at Mhow. About six days ago deceased went to live with one Mahomed Yaseen, a moonshi, at Stone Bunder. He was addicted to liquor and to ganja, and had impoverished himself by his dissolute habits. At 5 p.m. on Wednesday, deceased complained of pain in his chest and lay down, and shortly after he was found lying dead. The verdict was that the death of Bhaira was caused by heart-disease.

A Cool Customer.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Koondoo Dandee was placed before Mr. Cooper. charged with the theft of two cart-loads of wood, from the godown of one Gunput Anajee. The complainant, whose godown is in Falkland Road, upon going into it a few days ago, noticed that a quantity of wood was missing, and upon making enquiries found that a man had been there twice, upon each occasion taking away a cart-load, saying that he was a servant in the employ of Gunput. The man was watched, and upon his reappearance for more wood, was arrested. He pleaded guilty, giving the name of a man in Cammateepoora, to whom he had sold what he had stolen. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Police Constable Hoodin yesterday placed a man named Dondoo Kaseera, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of three rupees. On Wednesday night, the complainant, Ramchandra Babajee, living at Chowpatee, took off his coat, in the pocket of which was the above-named sum, and put it under the pillow of his bed, after which he went out and engaged in games with some friends. The accused was amongst them, and at frequent intervals he went into the complainant's room, and helped himself to *biddie* from the pocket of his coat. When the complainant went in he found his money gone, and caused the accused to be arrested. He confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

An Adventurous Kathiawari.—The *Kathiawar Times* reports that a young man of Sihore, Purshotum Shamji, son of a wealthy merchant of this place, left for England on the 21st ultimo without the consent of his parents, or even informing them of his intentions. After his departure from Bombay, one of his friends informed his parents thereof, whereupon the parents sent him a telegram to Aden, asking him to return forthwith, threatening that if he did not return, not only would he be put out of caste, but will not be entitled to receive his share in the ancestral property. The young man did not care for these threats, and replied to his parents by telegram from Aden "halted safe." Mr. Purshotum is the first of the Kopal Wanias of Kathiawar who is going to England to study, it is said, for the bar.

Strange Discovery of Human Bones.—On Wednesday evening a sepoy in plain clothes saw a crowd of persons collected near a sweeper's gully on the Girgaum Road, opposite Old Sonapore Lane, and on inquiring what was the matter, found some human bones lying in a gutter there, where they had evidently been thrown by some medical student. There were twenty-six old bones, including a skull, some ribs, a thigh, arm bones, hip bones, and a few bones of the spinal column. The Coroner was personally informed of the matter by Inspector Wilson, and he ordered the old bones to be buried, stating, no doubt, that they were thrown there by the mother or other female relatives of a medical student, who objected to have such things in the house. The old bones were thereupon conveyed to the native burial-ground at Worlee, and buried there.

Lecture on the Education of the Human Race.—Last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Rev. Charles Gore delivered a lecture on "the Education of the Human Race." The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided ; and there was a tolerably fair attendance, mostly of students belonging to educational institutions. The lecturer spoke of the education of individuals as distinct from the education of the masses. He next referred to the only three ancient races, of whom there was a tolerably connected history, namely the Greeks, the Romans, and the Jews. The Greeks had the principal gift of the intellectual power; the Romans had the power to incorporate different races and nations into one ; while the Jews had the gift of religion. Speaking of eastern and western ideas which were in a state of transition, the lecturer remarked that the West should appropriate what the East was intended to teach ; and that the East should appropriate what the West was intended to teach ; and he next spoke of the responsibilities of each. The latter, and by far the major, portion of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the pre-eminent claims of the Christian religion to be the religion of the world. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, 7th March 1890.

8-30 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, March 6.—Pressure has risen moderately to briskly in western Punjab ; slowly in the Central Provinces; and fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk along the west coast and along the foot of the hills of Northern India. Pressure is high in north-western and central parts of India; and low to the south of Cape Comorin and over the Bengal. Wind blows northerly in north-western India and the Bay area; westerly down the Gangetic Plain, and invariable elsewhere. The force is fresh in several stations. Temperature has fallen over Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and the Deccan ; but has arisen in most other places. The fall is brisk in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Rain is reported to have fallen in north-west Punjab and a few places in the Central Provinces and Bengal. The weather promises to be generally fair, but with a few scattered showers in northern India, and rain in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 6.)

Military Department.

Lieut-Col W Laing, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 2nd March 1890, on a pension of £500 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major J W Anderson, Staff Corps ; Lieut J J O'B Sexton, Staff Corps ; Sub-Condr W Bloss, Ordnance Dept ; and Condr R Orr, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough out of India for one year and one day on private affairs : —Surgn-Major A K Stewart, M B, in medical charge, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

Second Lieut E W Thompson, 2nd Botn Bedfordshire Regt, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Second Lieut John Talbot, 2nd Batn Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Col C D P Payne, S C, Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—The following promotions are ordered :—To be Lieut.—Second Lieut F A Rowland. To be Second Lieut.—Color Sergt R Snell.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut A E Barton, 1st Battn King's Own (Yorkshire L I), offg Wing Officer 4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infantry.

The services of Lieut C A Kemball, 21st Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Ordnance Department.

Major W M Campbell, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, seconded, offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class seconded, Lieut Col E Wighton, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, offg 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class ; Capt T F T Fowle, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class offg 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class ; Capt C C Townsend, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, offg 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer 3rd class ; and Capt C Wood, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev J H Mackay, M A, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Judicial Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Bhau Yeshwant Gupte to be Second Class Subordinate. Judge at Vita in the district of Satara, and to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Maneckial Gordhandas Gunderia from Murbad to Surat, at his own request ; and Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhondeo Datar from Vita to Murbad, on his being relieved at Vita by Rao Saheb Bhau Yeshwant Gupte.

Mr E F Green is appoint, on his return from leave, to do duty as Assist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr E F Green is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist from such date as Mr J B D Adams may avail himself of the furlough, until Mr Holland's return to duty.

Mr M P Kareghat, CS, is appointed to act as Assist Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr A H Plunkett on privilege leave, or pending further orders :—Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, MA, to act as City Magistrate of Poona ; and Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai to act as City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Major E D Newham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate. Poona and Kirkee, has been allowed privilege leave for seventy-three days.

Capt T P Geoghegan, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of Major Newnham-Smith, or until further orders.

Capt-Geoghegan is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee, and to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr T J B Thacker, Police Probationer, has been appointed to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Hyderabad Dist pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, is invested with power to hear appeals from Subordinate Courts.

Azam Shankar Krishna Deobhankar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Jamner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Byramji Framji Vakil to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Palanji Lalkaka, deceased.

Major J Humfrey is appointed to be Inspr Genl of Police vice Col F J Wise, deceased.

Mr H T Ommanney will continue to act as Inspr Genl of Police during the absence of Major Humfrey, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr A C Logan, Assist Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Shelapur.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, Assist Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr Ramchundrarao bin Narsingrao Deshmukh is appointed to be a Village Munsif.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb B Y Kerur to be Depy Educational Inspr,

Revenue Department.

Kanara, on probation.

Mr E G Oliver, Assist Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest, Officer, Working Plans Branch No II, Kanara, is allowed examination leave for one month.

Mr W A Talbot, acting Depy Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisonal Forest Officer, North Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman, Huzur Depy Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Khandesh, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Hari Shikhre to act as Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, or pending further orders.

Mr H E Watson, Depty Commissioner Thar and Parker, is allowed furlough for one year seven months and ten days.

General Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Section 55 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, (Bombay Act No. III of 1888), to confirm the appointments by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of Mr H A Acworth CS, to be Depy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Assist Surgn Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 22nd Feb.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 20.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. G. R. deH. Smith, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, vice Des Voeux, appointed to the Burma Police.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. C. H. H. Gough, Sqdn. Officer, to be Adjt.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. J. M. Wikeley, Offg Wing Officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Offg Sqdn. Officer.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut J G FitzM Soady, Wing Officer, to be Adjt.

Capt H A Brendon, R, A is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Roorkee and join No 28 Battery, Southern Divn, into which he has been promoted.

Capt R D Anderson, R A, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to the Cape of Good Hope, and join No 29 Battery, Southern Divn, into which he has been promoted.

Capt G O Kitson, Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Lahore Dist.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 6th Jan 1890 :—Capt P R Mockler, 2nd Batt R Warwickshire Regiment ; Capt H C Wylly, 2nd Batt Derbyshire Regiment ; Lieut H T Pritchard, King's Own Scottish Borderers, probationer Bengal S C ; Lieut H A H Thompson and F H Peterson East Surrey Regt, probationer Bengal S C ; Lieut W A Bailey, Gloucestershire Regt, probationer Bengal S C ; Lieut N J H Powell, East Surrey Regt, probationer Bengal S C ; Lieut C E Bliss, West Yorkshire Regt, probationer Bengal S C ; Lieuts J P C Hennessy, E R R Swiney, H M Brownlow, C F Dobbie A T Walling, and 2nd Lieut R E Chaplain, Bengal S C ; 2nd Lieut A G B Turner, Devonshire Regt, probationer Bengal S C ; 2nd Lieut W G Beynon, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regt ; 2nd Lieut H A M Tighe, Connaught Rangers, probationer Bengal S C ; 2nd Lieut J L W Ffrench Mullen ; 7th Dragoon Guards, probationer Bengal S C ; and 2nd Lieut the Hon C G Bruce, Oxfordshire Light Infy, probationer Bengal. S C.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut J H Gwynne, for seven months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut J G R Swanson, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—unjab Frontier Force.—Lieut L W P East, R A, No. 2 Derajat) Mountain Battery, to Rawal Pindi and adPoent hills, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, February 21.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bengal Lancers.—2nd Lieut A. W. Pennington, Border Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation.

No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.—Lieut L. W. P. East, No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, to be Subaltern, vice W. Moore-Lane, promoted.

Lieut A E J Perkins, 65th Field Battery, to be Subaltern, vice T W G Bryan, promoted.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.—Lieut R St G Gorton, No. 15 Battery, Western Divn, to be Subaltern, vice C D Scott, promoted.

The Punjab Garrison Battery.—Capt T W G Bryan to be Offig Commandant, vice A H C Birch, Offig Comdt No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

33rd Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut V Hughes, Lincolnshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

38th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut W E Tomkins, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Macandrew, appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

(Lieut Tomkins will be graded in the regiment below Lieut H C C Ducat and above Lieut W. C. Scott.)

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieut A G Hunter-Weston, R W, to be Company officer.

1st Batt 3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut A C Hickley, Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be offig Wing Officer.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Batt Hampshire Regt.—Lieut G H Nicholson to be Adjut vice Capt W G Wyld, who resigns.

2nd Batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut A J Chapman to be Adjut vice Capt E Pearse, who vacates on exceeding nine months' leave to England.

1st Batt Border Regt.—Lieut W J Ferguson-Davie to be Adjut, vice Lieut D J Welsh, who resigns.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery :—Subject to her Majesty" approval Col Ross Fendall Lowis is permitted toretire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

Major M. Wynell-Mayow, RA, having retired from the service on retired pay, is permitted to proceed to England travelling at the public expense.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col A. D. S portas, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt, will be placed on half pay, on completing four years' service as Lieut Col Commanding a Battn, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that Major T. M. Maxwell, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, will be promoted to a half pay Lieut Coloneloy on the 14th Feb 1890, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt H J Downing, Royal Irish Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

2nd Lieut S. S. Bradford, South Wales Borderers, attached to the 29th Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieuts T G Blois-Johnson, H A W Vallings and A C Ralph, Liverpool Regt.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (E)=Appendix II, Queen's Regulations :—Lieuts R Singer, G Campbell Johnston, and T R Phillips, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Examination in Persian, on the 6th January 1890 :—Major A G Impey, 2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt ; Lieut C H C Van Straubenze, 1st Battn Suffolk Regt ; Lieut C P G Griffin, Bengal Staff Corps ; and Surgeon W G Harold, Indian Medical Service.

Royal Engineers.—On completion of his 7 years' tour of Indian service, Major W Pitt, R E is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Artillery.—Major H G Weir, No. 21 Battery Southern Div, for six months on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut G O Roos for nine months on private affairs.

Lieut W D Smith, for 12th months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut A W C Booth, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—1st Batta Hampshire Reg.—Major H E Gaulter for two months in India, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave on medical certificate from the 9th Augt 1889 to the 6th Feb 1890, granted him by the General Officer Commanding Burma District.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H. Excy's Personal Staff :—

Lieut R. S. Osley, 4th Batn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Brevet Major E. A. Travers, appointed Interpreter.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major J. W. T. Hume, Derbyshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batn. of his Regt, into which he has recently been transferred as 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts J Gaisford, J A Stewart and J K Condon, Manchester Regt.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the Higher Standard Hindustani.—Lieut E R R Swiney, Bengal S C ; and 2nd Lieut A G B Turner, Devonshire Regt, probationer Bengal S C.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feby 25th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Battn 4th Goorkhas.—Lieut E. C. Ryall, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Couper, resigned.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Major A. Cope, 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade will be promoted to a half-pay Lieut-Coloneloy on the 9th March 1890 ; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major F T R Hamilton, Norfolk Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the Battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Col R F Williams on, 1st Battalion, and Lt-Col E S Creek, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts W C G Heneker, and W S Sarsfield, Connaught Rangers, and 2nd Lieut W E C Cald Beck, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Military Works Dept.—On return to India, Major H W Duperier, R E, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave.—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut A M de L Cowper-Smith, 4th Field Battery, for ten months, on private affairs.

Lieut G Calvert, 15th Field Battery, for nine months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

5th Lancers.—Capt J F M Fawcett, for six months on urgent private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Col H F Grant, CB., for nine months, on private affairs.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut A P G Gough, for twelve months, on private affairs.

3rd Battn Rifle Brigade.— Major L H Bathurst, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn East Lancashire Regt.—Capt D Carey, for eight months, on medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, March 5.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·050	—·043	+·055	Calm	1	61·2	79·0	58·1	+0·3	82	10	...	0·68	—1·67
Agra	30·047	—·047	+·040	S E	3	64·3	81·5	55·5	—2·3	60	1	...	0·50	—0·36*a*
Allahabad	30·055	+·038	+·067	W S W	4	66·7	82·9	55·2	—2·1	73	...	...	0·14	—1·46*b*
Jhansi	30·046	—·011	+·047	S W	3	67·5	82·5	59·9	—0·5	56	...	...	0·53	—0·62*b*
Jacobabad	30·058	+·005	+·071	E	3	64·6	88·5	54·0	—0·3	39	...	...	...	—0·59*b*
Karachi	30·028	—·036	+·013	N	11	70·9	89·7	67·9	+5·9	90	5	...	0·03	—1·87*c*
Ajmere	30·060	—·070	+·034	Calm	1	65·9	82·8	56·1	+1·9	44	2	...	0·15	—1·65*b*
Deesa	30·049	—·019	+·046	N N E	6	67·2	93·3	59·9	+0·2	74	4	...	0·01	—0·39*b*
Rajkot	30·053	—·017	+·039	N E	5	68·4	91·4	57·0	—2·7	47	...	...	...	—0·50*a*
Neemuch	30·077	—·035	+·061	S	6	67·6	84·3	56·3	—0·2	47	6	...	...	—0·66*b*
Indore	30·063	—·032	+·063	S E	2	70·7	85·1	57·1	+0·2	44	1	...	...	—1·00*b*
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·109	+·010	+·078	Calm	...	63·4	81·4	51·3	—0·4	88	2	0·05	1·00	—1·18*d*
Hoshangabad	30·074	—·001	+·055	N	4	68·9	86·3	63·8	+3·3	65	3	0·02	0·31	—1·33*b*
Khandwa	30·056	—·003	+·056	N E	5	67·3	89·2	61·1	+1·5	48	2	...	0·08	—1·18*b*
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·048	+·032	+·055	N E	5	71·2	88·7	64·2	—0·4	67	5	0·04	0·22	—1·81*c*
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·033	+·023	+·049	E	7	74·4	92·9	63·8	+1·2	51	7	...	0·01	—1·57*f*
Surat	30·039	—·023	+·036	S W	L	70·0	93·2	61·0	+2·1	92	3	...	...	—0·25*b*
Malegaon	30·050	—·027	+·035	Calm	5	71·9	88·4	59·4	—0·4	54	6	...	...	—1·54
Bombay	30·023	—·057	+·023	N E	10	75·2	83·1	71·8	—0·7	78	8	...	...	—0·87*b*
Poona	30·070	—·042	+·040	Calm	7	67·7	90·6	61·4	—0·5	63	8	...	...	—1·66*b*
Sholapur	30·019	—·023	+·020	N N W	11	73·7	93·7	66·6	...	46	8	...	0·25	—1·56*b*
Ratnagiri	30·000	—·052	+·028	N	4	76·8	87·4	72·4	+2·5	73	4	...	...	—0·91*b*
Belgaum	29·991	—·073	+·018	N N W	3	75·8	89·8	64·4	+1·6	51	1	...	0·34	—1·72*b*
Goa	29·982	?	...	N W	7	78·0	84·0	76·0	...	95	...	...	0·04	...*e*
Karwar	29·986	—·059	+·007	N E	4	72·6	87·8	70·3	—1·0	82	...	...	...	—3·15*f*
Mangalore	29·991	—·068	...	N	2	80·0	84·8	73·9	—1·3	76	3	...	3·60	—0·08*g*
Calicut	29·988	—·054	+·001	E	7	79·7	88·3	74·0	...	77	...	...	6·15	—1·46*b*
Cochin	30·003	—·052	+·017	Calm	M	80·9	88·3	76·1	+0·1	78	5	...	8·54	—2·10*a*
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	30·012	—·024	+·002	E S E	4	72·0	93·7	69·3	+1·9	81	...	...	0·79	—1·31
Masulipatam	30·010	—·024	+·002	Calm	4	78·8	90·6	72·5	+1·9	89	10	...	4·02	—4·57*g*
Bellary	29·998	—·035	+·022	Calm	4	78·5	94·0	...	...	66	4	...	0·66	—1·90
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	30·003	—·049	+·017	S S E	13	81·3	84·7	77·6	+7·3	79	3	...	15·57	—9·12
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	30·002	—·030	+·002	WN W	4	82·3	88·1	76·3	+3·5	79	4	...	18·98	—13·95*b*
Colombo	29·997	—·043	+·013	E,S E	5	82·5	85·5	72·5	...	69	...	0·04	23·13	—2·58*b*

In column wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Fine clear weather. *b* With passing clouds. *c* Dust haze. *d* Thunder-storm. *e* Thunderand lightning at distance. *f* Nor'wester. *g* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

Summary.—With the exception of a few unimportant local rises, the barometer has fallen throughout the country. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Ajmere, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Belgaum, Karwar, and Calicut ; and moderate in the remaining districts. The isobars indicate the existence of a fresh small depression in Sind and Gujarat ; and the winds over Sind are cyclonic. Wind currents are south-westerly in the North-West Provinces, northerly at a few stations in the Bombay Presidency, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most other places. Winds have been above the average strength at Madras, Akola and Sholapur, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Jacobabad, Hoshangabad and Akola. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in Sind, but continues to be below it over nearly the whole of the rest of the country. The highest maximum readings were 94° at Secunderabad, Bellary and Sholapur ; and 93° at Surat and Deesa. Nights are 5° to 7° hotter than is usual at this time of the year at Karachi and Madras, but the variations from the normal temperature at other stations are small. Humidity is generally decreasing and skies are now everywhere less cloudy than they have been for the last two days. Very light rain has fallen at Colombo, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur ; but there has been none anywhere else. Conditions appear still to be slightly favourable for more light rain, accompanied with thunder or thunderstorm in the Central Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, and B I S N Co's Steamer Byculla, entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, Mr Smith and Mr Dalby as cabin passengers and 7 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Yeddo	1213	Moore	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" C Cameron	1535	Silbery	B	F Muir & Co
" Kerbela	1937	Templeton	C	B I S N Co
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	A Simeon
" Nedjed	1692		P	K Nixon & Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Beatrice	1442	Grate	1	....
" R Rubattino	2044	Gavino	3	F Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni
" Teheran	1687	Sams	5	P & O Co
" Dragoman	1785	Nash	12	K Nixon & Co
" Venetia	1551	Haselwood	16	P & O Co.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Bus Pan (ship)	Saxtorph	Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Japan s	Gardner	Hongkong, Feb 15.
	Capella s	Woodcock	Liverpool, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Steamer Palitana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
1	Clan Macintosh s	Calcutta.
2	Manora s	London.
4	Secundra s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
2	Clive s	Rangoon.
	Clan Macintosh s.	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 6.

For Liverpool.

Nedjed s—40 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 96¼ cwts cloves, Ebjee Seevjee.

For London.

Rome s—10 bales skin, E Gangjee and Co.

Peninsular s—534 cwts ivory, T Topen.

For Havre.

Dragoman s—1,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales kuskus roots, D P Batha and Co. 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Cameron s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 201 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas and Co ; 400 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

For Trieste.

Beatrice s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—999 cwts groundnuts, John L Kersten ; 449½ cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers.

For Odessa.

Yeddo s—220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,200 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Glenelg s—145 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Beatrice s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—25 bales twist. Jadowji Doongarsy ; 17 cwts sharkfins, H M Jevraz ; 45 cwts cloves, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 43 cwts cloves, C Khimjee ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy.

Bisagno s—24 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 2 cases varnish. M M Essabhoy ; 30 bales twist, Beg M Hajee A Reman : 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 6.

Stone, Major, Beng, R A, on duty, from Dum Dum.

Hoskyn, Capt, Beng, R E, on duty from Jhansi.

Anderson, Capt, Beng, R A, on duty, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—March 6.

Stainforth, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st M I, from furlough to Secunderabad.

Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo, on Inspection duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 7th March, 1890.

1 There will be *no* Parade on Saturday the 8th instant.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No. 2878, Vol. A. D. Roberts.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. Mr. Steel's next lecture will be given on Saturday morning.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 7.—Masonic Conversazione at the Secretariat to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 9 p.m.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship, Final Tie.
8.—Yacht Club Dinner to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Rajputana Sky Races.
Swimming Competition, B. S. C., Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship, Final Tie.
10.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding.
Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
12.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Entertainment by Natives of Bombay to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E.
13.—Prince Albert Victor arrives at Baroda.
14.—Lady Reay lays foundation-stone of Wesleyan Military and Naval Church, Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre, in aid of European General Hospital and Foundling Hospital Funds.
15.—Dinner in Town Hall to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., by members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
17.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
18.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
22—Expected arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
24.—Expected Arrival of Lady Harris.
25.—W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
26—Departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
27.—Dinner to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Byculla Club.
Apr. 12.—Expected departure of Lord and Lady Reay.
14.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·973
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	76
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·4
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, NNW, N, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263

*From midnight to midnight.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY,

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

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HURJIMULL AND CO.,
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
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UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

THE occurrence of the native Holi holidays, owing to which the Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day, has intensified the quiet feeling previously prevailing, and business during the week under review has been much restricted in all its branches. Advices from the governing markets have furnished no incentive to export operations in Cotton; while the position of the yarn market has not been such as to lead to large purchases of the staple on local spinners' account. Very little fresh business has been done in Wheat or Seeds, and rates for some descriptions have receded slightly in a dull market. The course of exchange has again been upward, and a further advance of 1-8d. has been established both in Bank and Private Paper. The stringency in the Money Market continues. Government Paper has fluctuated slightly; but the price of Four per Cent. is now the same as it was a week ago. Freights are weaker in the absence of demand at the enhanced rates; but previous quotations are generally maintained. The position of Imports is unaltered both in the ready and indent trade.

MONEY.—Undisturbed to any great extent by further Government manipulation during the period covered by the Statement, issued on Monday afternoon, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed an increase on Saturday of over 13¼ lakhs, which was not surprising, seeing how much current business is restricted by some of the present conditions of the trade. The figures given in the Bank's Return showed that there had been a considerable accession to Private Deposits over 13¾ lakhs, and though Loans had increased to the extent of 5¼ lakhs, there had, on the other hand, been an appreciable decrease in Bills discounted, the trade demand thus showing a net falling off of some 11 lakhs. No further change was made in the Bank's rates up to the time of closing for the holiday yesterday evening, and the minimum, therefore, remains at 12 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was firm on last mail day at rather higher rates; but sellers of Private Paper showed a disinclination to follow the market any further in its upward movement, and fewer Bills came out. A moderate business, however, was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5-11-32 to ¼d. for March, 1s. 5-7-32 to 1-8d. for April, and 1s. 5-3-32d. for May delivery; and some business took place between Banks in Telegraphic, for April and May transfer. The market was strong again on Saturday, and Merchants' Bills came out at higher rates than on the previous day. 1s. 5 3-8d. was done early in the morning for ready three months' sight Credits, and afterwards 1s. 5 13-32d. at which the market closed, with few buyers. Transactions in Telegraphic took place between Banks at 1s 4-7-8d. for May, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for June transfer. On Monday the market was quiet at the advance of 1-16d., established in the morning on Saturday's closing quotations, with only a moderate supply of Merchants' Bills. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 5 3-8d. was quoted for late March, 1s. 5 11-32 to ½d. for April, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for early May delivery. A transaction was reported in Bank demand for delivery in the first half of April, at 1s. 5-16d.; and Telegraphic was available, at the same rate, for transfer by the first mail of that month. The tone was steady on Tuesday, at the previous day's rates, for both ready and forward delivery; but business was very limited, scarcely any Mercantile Paper having come out. A transaction was reported between Banks in sixty days' sight Bills at 1s. 5 15-32d.; and a small amount of ready Demand was placed at 1s. 5 9-32d. Yesterday the market was quiet at about Tuesday's quotations, and closed unsettled, pending the receipt of news regarding the weekly sales of Council drafts in London. Some ready three months' sight credits were placed at 1s. 5 7-16d.; and for forward delivery there were keen buyers, but few sellers. Forward credits were 1-32d. lower than on Tuesday, and a transaction was reported in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-16d.-1-16d. lower than two days previously. Yesterday's closing ready quotations were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	...1s. 5⅜d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 7-16d. 15-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5 7-16d. 19-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 5 15-32½d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s 5 19-32d. ⅝d.	"
Francs do.	...183¾	"
Do. 6 do.	...185	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet, and rather weak than otherwise last Friday, the rate for fours for cash having been 98 9-16, and the same for next settling day, though at closing, 1-16 per cent. higher was named. For the 31st March Account 99 was the rate throughout the day, but next to nothing was passing in this or the other lines. The weak feeling in this market continued to the close of the week, and rates further receded a little, Fours for Money and Monday's Account having been quoted throughout the day at 98⅞ while for the settling day on the 31st inst., 98 15-16 became the rate, but still with hardly anything doing. The early March settlement passed off very quietly on Monday. Fours for cash opened at Saturday's final rate of 98⅝, at which most of the outstanding bargains were closed; but in the evening 98½ was quoted; while, for the end of the month, the rate advanced in proportion On Tuesday, notwithstanding the quotation of 98 7-16 to ½ received from Calcutta, Fours for cash advanced here to 98¾, and to 99 1-16 to ⅛ for the 1st instant account; but in the after part of the day sellers for Money having come out, the cash rate receded to 98⅝, at which it closed, with the next settlement at 99 to 99 1-16. The market was quiet and rather lower for ready business, and yesterday the cash price for Fours having declined to 98 9-16, and subsequently to 98½, which was the closing rate, but for the settlement at the end of the month 99⅛ to 1-16 was quoted. For 4½ per cent. Paper, 100¼ has been the nominal rate throughout the week. To-day the market has been entirely closed for the Holi holiday.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan is unaltered, at 103½; and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 95½.

SHARES.—This market has been closed for the last two days for the holidays, and when it has been nominally open hardly any fresh business has transpired. Prices of Cotton Mill Scrip, however, have continued to tend in favour of buyers, and our quotations this evening show a decline of Rs 35 in Presidency; of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Ripon; and of Rs. 5 each on Jamshed Manufacturing and Oriental Compared with those of a week ago. In other directions the market has been generally quiet but steady at previous rates; Bombay Burma Trading, however, are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the third.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The tightness of money continues amongst up-country buyers, who are prevented from operating in Grey Goods beyond their imperative requirements owing to the difficulty they would find in making payments at the appointed time. Rates, however, are well supported by holders who, finding it very difficult to replace their sales at anything like a remunerative level, strongly resist any lower offers. Stocks meantime are gradually increasing. Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red, and Printed Goods are all unchanged at last mail's quotations. Local goods are steady at previous rates. The clearances of Imported goods for the week have been about 3,000 packages, those of local cloth about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been very quiet thoughout the week; but prices are unaltered for all counts. The sales of Local Spinning in China for the week ended on last Monday are wired as 4,000 bales, with Exchange the same as before. Private advices report a fair demand for Nos. 10s. and 16s. and to these counts China buyers have paid compartively more attention, paying slightly better rates in some special cases. Ready lots, however, difficult to move. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands here during the past week.

METALS.—Copper has been dull, and we call prices 8 ans. per cwtt, lower for all descriptions, little, however, having been done to test the market. Yellow Metal has also been taken to a small extent only, and has also declined half a rupee per cwt. in a quiet market. *Iron* has been in but limited request, but is unchanged in value.

COALS.—There has been an enquiry for cargoes on the way during the past week, and a considerable business has resulted both in Powell's Duffryin and Davison's West Hartley. The cargo of the latter description for "Charters Tower" (s) near at hand fetched Rs. 19½, the demand for this description being now pretty well satisfied. The cargoes of Powell's for "Kirby Hall" (s) and "Hibernia" (s) were placed at Rs. 20 per ton For shipment during the next two months importers are asking Rs. 20 for Powell's, and Rs. 18¼ for Davison's, but meeting with little, if any, response from buyers, The market closes steady at our quotations, say.

Powell's	Rs. 20 per ton.
Davison's....................	" 19 "
Longrigg.....................	" 18¼ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a very quiet feeling in this market, and few transactions took place, enquiry, especially, from exporters, having disappeared to a great extent. No further decline in rates, however, was established. On the re-opening of the market on Monday the tone was dull in presence of advices from Liverpool, and the feeling has since been intensified by the occurrence of the native Holi festival, business having continued on a very limited scale, and the little that has been done having been mainly in local account. The principal purchases of the week have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 201-5; Khangaum, at Rs. 211-17½; Karanja, at Rs. 207-10; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 199; Bengal, at Rs 177½-94; and Mowa, at Rs. 219-23½; including smaller lots of Dhulia, at Rs. 195¼; Akola, at Rs. 207; Broach. at Rs. 248; Jaffrabad, at Rs. 219½; and a parcel of old Dharwar, at Rs. 205 per candy. The market closed with a quiet feeling and with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than our quotations of a week ago.

The arrivals of new Cotton last week were rather heavier than during the corresponding week last season, at 80,000 bales; and the total increase in receipts of Cotton of the new crop since the fresh season opened is now 94,600 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine		Rs. 194 =	4 11-32d
Do Fully Good		" 180 =	4 1-16d
Do Good		" 175 =	3 15-16d
Belatee, Fine		" 205 =	4 19-32d
Do. Fully Good		" 203 =	4 17-32d
Do. Good		" 199 =	4 15-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		" 223 =	4 31-32d
Do. Good	do	" 217 =	4 27 32d
Khandeish, Fully Good		" 208 =	4 21-32d
Do. Good		" 20[illegible] =	4 17-32d
Broach, Fine	(March-April)	" 24[illegible] =	5¼
Do. Good	do	" 23[illegible] =	5 9-32d
Dhollera, Fine	(Apr-May)	" 228 =	5 1-16d
Do. Fully Good	do	" 219 =	4⅞
Do Good	do	" 2[illegible] =	4 21-32d
S-G Dharwar, Good (May)		" 223 =	4 31-32d
Westerns, Good (May-June)		" 217 =	4 27-32d

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	285,000	158,700
Berar	234,500	250,400
Khandeish	194,000	166,600
Barsi and Nugger......	59,500	45,800
Hinganghat	25,000	23,200
Persian and Sind	23,000	9,600
Broach	44,500	91,900
Dhollera	29,000	53,700
	894,500	799,900

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	81,[illegible]27	76,650	64,523
From 1st Jan. to 5th March ..	6,30.005	6,33,3[illegible]5	3,86,627
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	74,119	89,173	40,845
From 1st Jan. to 5th March..	3,51,637	3,98,510	1,87,6[illegible]8
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week........................	2,968	676	200
From 1st Jan. to 5th March ..	1[illegible],169	6,901	6 973

WHEAT.—This market has been closed for three days from one cause and another during the past week, and on others the feeling has been dull, with only a slight demand from exporters, and transactions on a very limited scale. Pessy, of both qualities, gave way one anna per cwt., being quoted at Rs. 4-6-6 for 91 per cent., and Rs 4-5-6 for 85 per cent., but other prices are unchanged.

SEEDS, though showing rather more animation than Wheat, have been quiet, with only a small export business passing. Linseed has declined a little in value, and is quoted at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt., but we make no change in our quotations for other descriptions.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	58,483	59,738	75,602
Do. from 1st Jan to 5th Mar	750,514	898 851	653,541
Linseed for the Week	76,043	50,857	35,465
Do. from 1st Jan to 5th Mar	297,232	303,603	331,922
Rapeseed for the Week	33,522	6,759	3,615
Do. from 1st Jan to 5th Mar	176,628	111,905	28,920
Gingelly seed for the Week	50,738	28,864	29,899
Do. from 1st Jan to 5th Mar	390,980	416,340	427,586

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	50,152	74,814	48,608
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Mar	670,297	1,332,351	473,149
Linseed for the Week	69,527	35,780	28,602
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Mar	218,697	376.353	373,530
Rapeseed for the Week	52,097	50,518	5,077
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Mar	132,092	327,993	74,540
Gingelly seed for the Week	70,144	44,923	12,126
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Mar	389,777	372,157	386,370

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with the homeward English mails of the 28th February, arrived at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera........................	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅝d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	97½ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes...........	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper..............	70
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107¼ ex div.
Bar Silver	44 3-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4½ per cent.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PENNY—March 4, at Gipsy Hill, Norwood, Alfred Penny M. I. C. E., aged 78. (by telegram).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOWNES—March 6, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the wife of F. A. Downes, Driver, G. I. P. R. Co., of a son. Both well.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IRWIN—Feb 25, at Madras, the wife of Henry Irwin. Esq, C I E. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HANLON—ROBERTS—March 1. at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev A S Luckman, John Wallace Hanlon, Jail Dept. Bengal, to Mary Joanna, daughter of Richard Roberts, Manchester.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

IT is evident from the report of the meeting that was held on Tuesday to form a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, and from a letter on the same subject which Mr. Justice Scott has written, that the project is very much "*en l'air,*" and that it will be necessary to carefully define the scope of the movement before final order is taken in regard to it. As we understand it the object of the originator of the scheme is of a three-fold nature. First of all it is desired to facilitate the distribution of cheap English literature—literature for the most part which has received the *imprimatur* of universal approval, and which, the copyright having lapsed, can be sold to the public at a price covering the cost of print and paper and the ordinary profits of production and distribution. With this it is proposed to help forward the dissemination of good vernacular literature, original or translated from English master-pieces. Lastly, in order that the Indian reader of English should keep well ahead of the times, it is desired by Mr. Johnston and his friends that facilities should be sought for from English publishers for supplying copyright books in a cheap form for the Indian market. These are the main purposes; the ways and means, we take it, will have to be thought out by the provisional committee that was appointed at Tuesday's meeting. We are not more disposed than Mr. Scott is to exaggerate the difficulties of the problem, nor have we any need to say that second thoughts are best. As we said a couple of days since, the main purposes of the movement must commend themselves to most people, and it is reasonable to hope that the supply of wholesome literature at a cheap rate will go far to create a demand for it. But the committee will do well not to attempt too much to begin with. In the long run the book supply of India, whatever the Society may do, will be determined by the ordinary trade influences, and the ordinary trade influences, we may be sure, will determine the judgment of any London publisher who is asked to sink his copyright claims, and supply books for Indian readers at a profit merely upon printing material. We take it that the publishers have gone as far in that directions as they can do with profit to themselves. Messrs. Macmillan have done great things for the distant reading world in the "Indian and Colonial Library" with which most of us are acquainted. This collection consists in part of reprints, and in part of original editions of works published simultaneously at a higher price for the home market. Some of these latter mitigate the sorrows of exile by giving us in Bombay for one rupee twelve annas, or for two rupees in cloth, works for which five times the price would have to be paid at home. Wallace's "Darwinism," with most of the illustrations of the original edition, is a noteworthy specimen of the consideration which these enterprising publishers are showing to kin beyond sea.

It is difficult to believe that the London publishers, animated solely by a desire to benefit the young men of India, can be persuaded to go further than they have done in cheapening new copyright books for distant readers. The time may come when they will conclude that it is better to begin with an issue at a cheap rate, and to end with a library edition. This was done with Green's "Short History of the English People," and the amazingly rapid popularity of the most fascinating of English histories is largely due to this reversal of the ordinary methods of publication. We observe, however, that the publishers have not repeated the experiment, so that it appears to depend largely upon the special qualities of a particular book whether it should at once be issued at popular prices. In India, of course, the difficulty is that the market, so far as it exists, is almost unknown to the English publishers, and that for the purposes of a really wide distribution it has to be created. The practical inference to be drawn from this fact is that for the present it may be better to confine the operations of the Society to the distribution of the cheap reprints of which the last few years have produced such an abundant crop. The example which was set nearly twenty years ago by a French publisher in reprinting for 25 centimes some hundreds of the masterpieces of French literature has been freely followed during the past five years. The little lilac-covered books of the "Bibliotheque Nationale" have been in all respects except that of selection improved upon by Messrs. Routledge and Messrs. Cassell, who have given the English working man a library which puts him on a level, in regard to the literature within his reach, with many an English gentleman of the last generation. Here, and in the new reprints of Macaulay and Carlyle, and in such books as Darwin's "Cruise of the Beagle" and Dean Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold"—both lately published at two shillings—the minimum of cost has certainly been reached. We can scarcely expect, in one generation, to see the best literature at a lower price than it is to-day. The Useful Literature Committee would do well to ask themselves whether, so far as the supply of English literature is concerned, there is anything more for them to ask for. The question of introducing cheap copyright books into India may rest in abeyance until means have been devised for turning into Indian channels the abundant supply of cheap and excellent literature already in existence. This in itself is a task of great though not insuperable difficulty. The Society will not be deterred by the fact that the Indian public is not a reading public. There was a sense in which the same might have been said of the English public two generations back—of the generation of whom and for whom Jane Austen wrote, and who took much more naturally to a game of cards in the evening than to a book.

The prevailing difficulty in India is not so much in the intellectual indifference of the people as in the absence of the ordinary commercial channels for the dissemination of literature. The student in a Presidency town can get all the books he needs on the bazaar—and many that he does not need. But in the mofussil an English book is one of the most difficult "Europe articles" to buy. Lord Reay cites the evidence of a District Collector as to the difficulty which young men in villages who have learnt English at school experience in obtaining books. We can quite appreciate the argument that at the beginning the ordinary commercial methods of distribution will not suffice to bring cheap literature within reach of people who live at a distance from the Presidency town. The village shopkeeper would not take books except at a gift; he would not sell them, even if they were given him, for want of buyers. Necessarily then the committee, if they wish to create a taste for cheap and wholesome literature, must do this outside the ordinary line of a trade. Almost instinctively we look to the Education Department, one of whose functions is the distribution of educational books, to help the movement. But it would be well before coming to any conclusions on that point to hear what the Department itself has to say. A report from the Inspectors or their assistants would supply practical suggestions much more valuable than any that the Provisional Committee, approaching the subject from the *a priori* point of view, would be able to offer. It may be that a liberal but judicious distribution in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of books of the kind deemed to be edifying would commend itself to practical men as one means of creating a taste for good English literature. The lakh of rupees a year which Mr. Johnston asks for would not go far for that purpose; but the Governments are showing sympathy with the movement, and it is permissible to hope that their sympathy may some day take the form of pecuniary help As to Vernacular literature, it must be borne in mind that so long as the policy of the Indian Universities, abandoning the lines laid down in 1854, tends to the discouragement of the Vernacular as a literary language, the part of the work of the proposed Society will be carried on under a plain disdvantage. Little good will be done while with one hand the Indian Vernaculars are kept back and with the other an attempt is being made to give them a popular literary revival. However, as Mr. Telang told the meeting the other day that a spontaneous movement for the dissemination of wholesome vernacular literature had already set on foot, Mr. Johnston's committee will do well to put themselves in full communication with those native gentlemen who have been engaged in this work. If the newer movement is to succeed it must move in harmony with native ideas, and perhaps the larger the native element that there is in it the greater will be the chances of its permanent success. For even if it were an axiomatic truth that the English classics are better adapted to raise the moral tone and strengthen the moral fibre of the Indian people, the truth will be more certain of their acceptance if it be proclaimed by Indian gentlemen themselves. It is essentially a movement the sustaining forces in which should come from within even if the initiative as in so many enterprises for the good of India, has had to come from without.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce for Upper India have simultaneously and spontaneously pronounced a strong opinion against the proposed Factory Legislation. The Bengal Chamber states that there is nothing in the existing circumstances of Indian factories to call for legislation. This impartial authority affirms that in Bombay this special legislation is not required for the protection of Indian workpeople. The Chamber of Commerce of Upper India is not content with this significant implication, but states what every one knows to be true that the agitation to this end is clearly traceable to those interested in Lancashire manufactures. The conditions which rendered a stringent Factory Act a necessity in England and do not exist in India. The Chamber points out that factory operatives in this country do not labour for as many hours of actual work as the English operatives, nor do they work so hard. Their nominal hours of work are longer, but they are allowed to be frequently absent from the work room to smoke, to eat *pan-supari*, and to pray. These privileges are quite unheard of in English factories, where every one is compelled by an iron discipline to work his and her hardest while within the walls of the factory. Oriental workpeople never have submitted, and it may safely be affirmed never will submit, to discipline of this harsh and exacting kind. An attempt to enforce it would empty a mill, and no workmen would be found to take the place of those who withdrew under such circumstances. Manchester workpeople would probably be equally intractable if instead of having to rely on such unions as have been brought into existence, they could go back to their villages and find subsistence in tilling their fields. This resource is always more or less within the reach of those who seek employment in Indian factories. In any case an Indian operative will not consent to be bustled or hurried; he will take his time and will not be worked to death. This is true not only of the mill-hands of Bombay but of those in Bengal. The Calcutta Chamber states that the papers which have come before the Committee appointed to report on the question all confirm the opinion that on the other side of India there is nothing to call for the arbitrary enactment of holidays. There is no objection to the women and children being secured four holidays a month, if the days be not arbitrarily fixed. An influential mill-owner has sent a circular to those interested in that great industry, recommending that eight holidays per mensem should be granted with a view to make the out-turn proportionate to the present demand in the markets of the further East. The limit of age for the employment of children may be raised without inconvenience. What is really to be deprecated is any disposition to submit to the dictation of wire-pullers in Manchester, whose real purpose is not to benefit the Indian operatives, but to cripple the Indian mill industry, regardless of the ultimate effect on the workpeople. The Calcutta Chamber is fully justified in calling the attention of the Legislature to the conditions of life and social surroundings of the people of this country which are so radically different from those prevailing in England as to render an attempt to assimilate the law in India to the exceptional legislation found necessary in England in the highest degree mischievous. The Chamber of Upper India has, we are glad to see, entered a protest against the very undesirable practice of entrusting deputy collectors and district superintendents and other officials destitute of any special qualification for the position with the duties of Factory Inspectors Such incumbents are being constantly changed in accordance with the exigencies of their proper service, and the consequence is that they cannot become acquainted with the practical requirements of the industries they are empowered to supervise. In Bombay it has chanced that we have a fairly competent, though much otherwise engaged, official of this class, but there is nothing to prevent his being replaced at any moment by an official without training or special aptitude for the supplementary duties thrust upon him. Since it has been decided to bring under supervision all factories employing more than twenty hands it is more than ever desirable to have the services of duly qualified inspectors who can give sufficient time and attention to the discharge of their responsible duties.

IN his educational *apologia* at Poona H. E. the Governor intimated that one of the first duties of his successor would inevitably be to re-adjust the allotment of Provincial Revenue towards educational purposes in such a way as to do more justice to the rural districts than has hitherto been done. So far from higher secondary education having been pinched or starved, he intimated the injustice had been altogether the other way, and the ryots in the rural villages had been taxing themselves to get the three R's for their children at a rate far beyond what the towns had done, and with far less help from Government. We now hear that Lord Reay's Government have found themselves able at the last moment to do something towards the redress of the inequality which the Governor deplored, and that the sum of one lakh of rupees has just been added to the Provincial grants to District Local Boards towards the promotion of primary education in the villages during the incoming year. The sum is to be allotted as follows:—Northern Division, Rs. 30,000; Central Division, Rs. 15 000; Southern Division, Rs. 25,000; and Sind, Rs. 30,000.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 19th March, at 3-30 p.m.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will to-day inspect the 2nd Durham Light Infantry on board H. M. I. M. S. Canning, prior to their sailing for Karachi.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will pay a return visit to his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, at six o'clock this evening. The 21st Bombay Infantry will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer, to parade at the residence of his Highness the Nawab, Davur Hall, Cumballa Hill, to receive his Excellency the Governor on arrival and departure. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

MAJOR J. HUMFREY is appointed Inspector General of Police, *vice* Colonel Wise, deceased; but Mr. Ommaney will continue to act during Major Humfrey's absence.

INTELLIGENCE was received in Bombay yesterday by telegram, of the death of Mr. Alfred Penny, a director for many years of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited. The offices of the company were closed yesterday in token of respect for the deceased.

THE Rev. J. H. Mackay M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Poona and Kirkee, has been granted privilege leave for two months.

MR. E F. GREEN has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ahmedabad.

DURING the absence of Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, M.A., is to act as City Magistrate at Poona, and Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai, Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

THE restriction on the 3rd squadron of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, imposed on account of a breach of field manœuvre regulations, has been removed. It will be remembered that the squadron were deprived of their swords because of one party coming into actual collision with a defending force of the 21st Hussars.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 4, is shown at 539, equal to a death-rate of 28·74 per annum per thousand, as against 457 or 25·43, the corresponding period of last year, and 434 or 27·70, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 192 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 9, measles; 2, cholera; 59, phthisis; 41, nervous diseases; 91, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 27, still born; 35, old age and debility; 12 accidents and violence. The classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 30; Brahmin, 20; Bhatia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 266; Hindu outcaste, 39; Musalman, 126; Parsi, 28; Jew, 1; native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 5; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births registered was 323 as against 291, the corresponding week of last year, and 307 the average over the past two years

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WE learn that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kavlana, which arrived here from London on the 12th February last, has been purchased by Government for trooping purposes. The vessel entered the Government Dock yesterday.

H. E. LADY REAY, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs Childers and another lady friend, paid a friendly visit to Mrs Ameerudin Tyabjee, at her residence in Khetwady, on the 4th instant. Lady Sassoon, Lady Thomson, Mrs Scott and several other European ladies, and also the ladies of the Tyebjee family, were invited to meet Her Excellency on that occasion. Her Excellency expressed great satisfaction and pleasure in having an insight into the habits and customs of the Mahomedan purda ladies of Bombay, as Her Excellency was enabled, in a visit like this, to realise the homely ways of these ladies. Bouquets and garlands of flowers were distributed.

THE *Poona Observer* writes:—We hear that about forty Parsees have already been enrolled as members of the Poona Volunteer Corps. On Saturday last they passed the usual physical tests. Before the Volunteer drill season re-opens, the local corps will, we believe, be strengthened by an addition of fifty Parsee volunteers. We have not as yet heard that any European members have resigned in consequence of this innovation, and if they are wise they will do nothing so petty and ungenerous.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency, for the week ending March 4th, is summarized in the following general remarks:—Slight rain in 3 talukas of Karachi and parts of Ahmedabad. Standing crops withering for want of moisture in 1 taluka of Nasik, and damaged by blight or insects in 2 talukas of Karachi; by locusts in 3 of Shikarpur and 1 of Upper Sind Frontier; and by frost in 1 of Hyderabad. Exotic cotton blighted in 5 talukas of Dharwar. Prospects of wheat in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and of crops generally in 3 talukas of Nasik and in Poona and Satara, below average. Crops otherwise satisfactory. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Harvesting of late crops progressing in several districts, and preparations for next season's crops in parts of Sholapur and Kathiawar. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Bijapur. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Khandesh, and 1 of Nasik. Prices rising in 1 taluka of Nasik.

TYPHOID has, we regret to learn, claimed yet another victim in the person of Lieutenant F. A. Busteed, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died at Cawnpore late on Monday night.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

LORD REAY TO BE WELCOMED HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Several banquets to Lord Reay on his return here from Bombay, are being arranged.

LORD HARRIS AND THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Lord Harris has invited the Australian Cricketers to visit India on their voyage to England.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The increase in the Army Estimates is largely due to the provision of funds for the supply of the Magazine Rifle to the troops.

LORD CROSS'S COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, THURSDAY EVENING.

Lord Cross moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Indian Councils, this afternoon.

Lord Northbrook supported the motion, remarking that the Bill was highly popular in India.

The House had only a thin attendance of members.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

China is reported to be hurriedly massing troops on the Siberian frontier, fearing Russia's movements in that direction.

DOCK STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool dock-labourers have resolved on a general strike.

THE SERAPIS.

H. M.'s Troopship Serapis left Portsmouth for Bombay to-day.

THE BANK RATE

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bank rate has been reduced to four and a half per cent.

OBITUARY.

General Goodwyn, C.B., Colonel of 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment, is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

NATAL, MARCH 6.

After the demonstration in the market place the crowd marched to Landdross, where they sang "Rule Britannia," and smashed the railings and endeavoured to seize the flag.

The armed police ultimately dispersed them.

The outbreak is considered more of a rowdy than political character.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

The new Reichstag contains thirty-six Socialists and a hundred and four Clericals. The latter are masters of the situation.

EMIN PASHA.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Emin Pasha probably sails for Europe at the end of the month.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that the Brazilian Government will shortly refer the form of government to a plebiscite.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 5.

Captain Wissman will attack Bwanaheri this week.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

Colonel Wylie, Political Agent, Bhopal, will probably take a year's furlough shortly.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

Mr. Paul has returned to Darjeeling after an interview with H. E. the Viceroy.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

The Amban is expected in Calcutta on the 11th or 12th instant.

THE CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

Sir Alexander Wilson has been elected Commandant of the Calcutta Light Horse.

BI-METALLISM AND PARLIAMENT.

There is little hope of anything being done by Parliament this Session in the direction of bi-metallism, though the question will not be allowed to drop.

THE MOORE-NORTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

Colonel Moore's suit against Eardley-Norton commenced to-day before Mr. Justice Shepherd, Rs.50,000 damages being claimed. Mr. Willie Grant, Crown Prosecutor, and Mr. Wedderburn appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate-General and Messrs. Johnston and Robert Grant for the defendant. Mr. Willie Grant opened the case, and pointed out that the defendant had twice quarrelled with the plaintiff, and had told Surgeon-Major Bevan at the Secunderabad Races two years ago, that he would get Moore out of the Municipal Office. Mr. Grant then proceeded to show that Norton had been engaged in correspondence about Moore the day before, and the day after that on which the defamatory conversation is alleged to have taken place. Mr. Grant then read extracts from "Sentinel's" letters in the *Hindoo* written by Norton, and commenting on the case thus showing Norton did not apologise or atone for the statements made. Colonel Moore was the first witness.

A NEW STATION AT SADRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 6.

Meetings of traders and others were held this evening to request the Government to have a station at Sadra on the Ahmedabad Prantij line. Memorials are being prepared, and will be forwarded to Government shortly.

H. H. THE NIZAM AND THE SALAR JUNG FAMILY ESTATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 5.

The arrangements made by his Highness's Government for the administration of the estates of Sir Salar Jung's family is as follows:—The Council of Administration, consisting of Raja Sheoraj Bahadur, one of the principal Hindu nobles; Captain Beauclerk, who was private secretary to the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk; and Hassan bin Abdulla, Abkari Commissioner; have been appointed to administer the estates and look after the general affairs of the family. Captain Beauclerk to be secretary and have charge of Sir Salar Jung's infant son. The Council is given full administrative powers, but in matters regarding which differences of opinion arise reference to be made to H. H. the Nizam through the Minister. The Council have to submit monthly statements of the income and expenditure, and also an annual report. The first matter to which attention has been directed is the submission of proposals regarding the payment of debts of ten or twelve lakhs left by the late Sir Salar Jung and his brother. H. H. the Nizam also desires to be kept informed through Sir Asman Jah of all matters relating to the well-being of the family. These arrangements meet the public approval, as they show a determination on the part of the Nizam to maintain the rank and dignity of the family to which his house owes so much. They were framed by Sir Asman Jah and are a fresh proof of his loyalty and regard for the Sir Salar Jung family.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO LORD HARRIS.

OUR London correspondent writes:—

The first of the series of congratulatory, or to use that dreadful Americanism "send-off," banquets to your new Governor took place on Wednesday night, and I am glad to report that he passed through the ordeal without injury. At any rate, when I saw him at St. Stephen's last night he looked none the worse for the splendid entertainment with which he was provided by his Eton and Oxford friends. After assisting at the interesting ceremony of introducing his Grace of Fife as a Duke, Lord Harris crossed over to the "other place," to listen to Mr. Labouchere's attack on the Marquis of Salisbury for wounding the susceptibilities of the Portuguese people. Lord Harris made an interesting little speech at the Café Monico, which is fairly well reported, considering the demands on the papers at the present moment. One passage which told with the company is omitted from some of the accounts of the proceedings. It seems that a reporter on some previous occasion put into his mouth words to the effect that if he did not make his period of Government of Bombay a success it should not be his fault. His lordship repudiated this "conceited and ungenerous sentiment," as he styled it. Some of his hearers, thinking the remark quite natural, were a little puzzled to know where the conceit and want of generosity came in. He went on to explain that the observation attributed to him was conceited, "because it assumed that he alone could not fail," and ungenerous "because it ignored altogether the co-operation which he looked for, and which he knew he should receive from the large body of earnest and high-minded public servants who would be his colleagues during his term of office." Scarcely anybody in India would have placed such a construction upon the words, but everyone will read with pleasure his lordship's graceful reference to the Government officials of the Bombay Presidency.

The Northbrook Club function is being looked forward to with much interest in Anglo-Indian circles. I do not know what the present number of applicants for tickets is, but a few days ago it was not much below one hundred and fifty, and the cry is, "Still they come." I think I mentioned last week that it was to take place in the Victoria Hall at the Criterion. The courteous whip of the Conservative party Mr. A. Akers-Douglas was telling me a few evenings ago that he could not provide room for all the people who want to attend the Kentish dinner to be given to Lord Harris at the Hotel Metropole on the evening before his departure from London. Mr. Akers-Douglas in spite of his multifarious duties—and there is no busier man in the Metropolis—has undertaken the secretaryship of the dinner, not of course as a Conservative, but as a neighbour, and the task is with him a labour of love. His duties as secretary have been made additionally agreeable by the spontaneous way in which his brother Kentish men have rallied round him. All the peers possessing property in the county, everyone of the local Members of Parliament, Liberal and Conservative, and the Mayors of the Kentish boroughs with one exception had asked to be allowed to serve on the Dinner Committee. His lordship's popularity—Mr. Akers-Douglas described him to me as the most popular man in Kent—appears to be as great with the masses as with the classes. For example, I understand that the workingmen's clubs chiefly of opposite politics to those of Lord Harris—specially asked that in the address to be presented to his lordship a paragraph might be inserted expressive of their friendly feelings towards him

I asked Mr. Akers-Douglas what was the secret of the widespread regard for Lord Harris. "Well," was the reply, "he has done so much for the county. He always took a leading part in county business, especially in financial matters, and was really one of the few county gentlemen who worked thoroughly hard in these matters before the establishment of County Councils. The high position he occupied in the poll when the county elections took place testified to the manner in which we appreciated his past services. Then he did an immense deal for the auxiliary forces not only in his capacity as Under-Secretary of State for War, but as an active officer." "I am surprised," added Mr. Akers-Douglas "that he accepted the Governorship of Bombay, for it puts him on the shelf for five years, and he had a brilliant future before him at home. But you know he is connected by family ties with India. Personally I am sorry he is going, for he has been one of our best platform speakers."

THE BENGAL BANK FORGERY CASE.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

YESTERDAY, an application was made to Mr. Justice Scott, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, to bail Hajee Adum Hajee Abdool Lutiff, who had been committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of forgery in respect of bills of exchange drawn upon the Bombay Branch of the Bank of Bengal, to the extent of thirteen lakhs of rupees. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Lang applied that the accused be admitted to substantial bail. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, stating that the accused had surrendered himself to the magistrate, and was a man of respectability and position, well known in his community; and that, if liberated on bail, he would appear to stand his trial at the Session; also stating that, upon the depositions, the evidence did not go to prove the offences charged against the accused. Counsel also read the affidavit of Mr. E. M. Slater, manager of the Bank, in which it was stated that from the 18th ult., when the warrant was issued, to the 25th ult., the accused had successfully evaded arrest. The accused had been guilty of a long series of frauds upon the bank, and would probably abscond to avoid the expense and disgrace of a trial. Mr. Lang submitted that the conduct of the accused in gathering information and going to retain counsel, shewed his intention to surrender himself, and not to abscond. Although he took some time in surrendering, he did so only because he wanted to secure legal assistance and make arrangements for bail. If he had desired to abscond, he had had ample opportunity for so doing. If there had been a fraud, it was known to the bank since October last; and the accused's father had given up all his property as security to the bank long before the warrant was issued; and during all this time the accused could have escaped if he wished. It was stated that, in the case of Nursey Kessowjee, who was charged with serious offences and who had evaded a warrant for nearly a year, Mr. Justice Green, upon an application for bail, ordered the accused to be liberated on substantial bail. The evidence against the present accused, if scrutinised closely, pointed to a charge of cheating, but not of forgery and cheating, said the learned counsel, was a bailable offence.

Mr. Jairam said that this was a very serious case. Although the charges were framed in respect of about Rs. 1,25,000, yet frauds had been committed upon the bank to the extent of thirteen lakes of rupees. The cashier of the Small Causes Court was not released on bail, although an application was made to the High Court on his behalf. The accused in this case had evaded arrest for about a week, and the learned counsel submitted that he ought not to be liberated on bail.

Mr. Justice Scott said that, before granting bail, he should look to the probability or otherwise of the accused standing his trial, and at the same time look to the nature of the charges and the nature of the punishment on conviction. The charge in this case was a serious one, and the punishment upon conviction was very serious, too. His lordship, therefore, refused the application.

BOMBAY EXTRA DAY'S RACES, 1890.

ORDINARIES will be held at the Mahaluxmi Racecourse this day at 7 a.m.

ARREST OF THE PUBLISHER OF THE *BHOWNUGGER EXPOSURE GAZETTE*.

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE C. I. E., appeared yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and laid an information against one Bhramachiri Mahadevnand Sadanand, and one Babaji Pinglay, the publisher and printer respectively of a leaflet called the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, charging them with defamation. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for Mr. Bhownaggree, applied for warrants for the arrest of the accused, which were granted. Later in the day both the accused were arrested, and no bail being forthcoming they were kept in custody.

THE BATTLE IN THE HARBOUR.

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.)

BETWEEN eight and nine o'clock on Wedneday evening the invading fleet received a warm reception from the forts at Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi, when apparently attempting to land a force, and the silence which followed seemed to tell that the invader had relinquished the idea and proceeded out to sea. But shortly before midnight a tremendous cannonade was heard, and it was found that the Lawrence had steamed into the habour as far as the Apollo Bunder, and commenced shelling the city, the very best point an invading fleet could fix upon, commanding as it does all the public buildings, and in actual warfare, had an enemy's ship been able to come so far, the Secretariat, High Court, Post, Telegraph, and Public Works Offices, the big hotels, and the arsenal, and the dockyard, as well as the whole of the Fort would doubtless have been lying low this morning. The Lawrence was engaged astern by the Middle-Ground Battery. Her broadside was not at all exposed and her guns were utilised in the destruction of the city. But presently the search-light of the turret-ship up the harbour discovered her exact position and opened as rapid a fire as two heavy guns could be expected. As she neared the Middle-Ground Battery and became in dangerous proximity to the submarine mines, they were exploded, and the torpedoes sent up dense volumes of fire as well as of water. What appeared from their sound to be quick-firing guns, were also used against the vessels, and the Middle-Ground Battery worked so well that had three per cent. of their shots taken effect the Lawrence would have been at the bottom of the channel. After the battle had waged for about ten or fifteen minutes the Lawrence steamed away; but a search-light had marked her and showed her outline with great distinctness during the whole of her retreat. Thus she became an easy mark for the Oyster Rock Battery, the second turret-ship and the Colaba Battery which poured forth their full force against her, sinking her doubtless a second or even a third time. The firing of the guns and the explosion of the mines formed at once a thrilling and a pretty sight across the water. When the sun rose yesterday morning the Lawrence was lying peacefully at anchor at her usual moorings.

It is claimed that the Lawrence was sighted and two rockets sent up to signalise the fact by one of the torpedo boats. However, the Lawrence steamed up the harbour after having constructed some rafts which she threw overboard with the object of setting fire to the Abyssinia, which lay unmanned, though she was supposed to represent a big ironclad. It is claimed also that torpedo-boats rammed and sunk the rafts before they were able to do any mischief. Besides this by aid of a search-light the Lawrence was heavily founded. However, there is some difference of opinion as to her fates had she been as she was supposed a huge ironclad she would have been hurt on all sides; being actually a little ship, however, she can claim to have been able to skim about all over the harbour and to have escaped most of the shells intended for her. The torpedo-boats, I understand, were able to give a better account of themselves, last evening, for Captain Creagh of the Canning had lent them engineers. Qualified engineers make all the difference between the stipulated twenty-four knots and the actual eight.

The general verdict on the operations of the week is that whilst useful to give the land forces an excellent opportunity of practising that which they may be some day called upon to do in real earnest, they clearly demonstrated how inadequate are the defences at present existing. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is to be congratulated upon having so successfully demonstrated this. The guns in the batteries are unprotected, and so far as the naval forces are concerned, there are in the absence of the East India Squadron practically none. The obsolete turret-ships are not manned and presumably the solitary gunner in charge of each had to do the whole work himself but for the indifferent assistance of lascars. Therefore in the absence of the squadron, we have no means of coping with an enemy on the sea, who would easily make short work of the troops in garrison. The Commander-in-Chief in initiating the manœuvres has done excellent service, for their chief value has indisputably been the revelation of our insecurity which his success or will profit by.

With the fight of Wednesday evening, the operations came to a close. The Lawrence ceased to be a heavy battle ship, and the Magdala and Abyssinia, which had been masquerading as gigantic ironclads, dwindled down to their original dimensions. They steamed to their usual moorings yesterday morning, the torpedo boats were alongside the dockyard entrances, and that portion of the channel which had been given up to submarine mines and torpedoes was again clear for navigation. Every officer in the garrison, both naval and military, has had a hard week of it, and the rest which follows the parade will doubtless be appreciated. The operations may have proved the inadequacy of the defences, but it has equally proclaimed the efficiency of the officers and men.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A COMPLETE list of Justices of the Peace was published in yesterday's official *Gazette*. The following are the names of newly-appointed Justices:—

Atmaram Jagannath Kirtikar
Bedford, W
Bhagwandas Narotumdas
Bhaskar Hari Bhagvat
Bomonjee Perozshah
Cassels, J A
Cassinath Vithoba
Chambers, C
Dadi Nusserwanjee Dadi
Dorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana
De Almeida, J D
De Monte, D A
Dinshah Bomonjee Master
Ezekiel, Joseph
Fardunjee Merwanjee Banajee
Gordhandas Khatao Macanjee
Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia
Humfrey, Major J
Jagmohandas Vandravandas
Jamsetjee Rustomjee
Jehangir Hormusjee Modi
Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi
Kane, C E
Kharshedjee Manockjee Kharshedjee
Khimjee Jairam
Lukhmidas Baimjee
Leao, D F
Macdonald, W M
Maneckjee Jamsetjee Gandevia
Mir Sarfaraz Ali
Nanu Narayen Kothare
Purbhudas Kisondas Modi
Perozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy
Rodrigues, V S
Shaik Mahomed Kassim
Shantaram Vinayek Khautik
Shapurjee Jivajee
Steele, J H
Venayek Narayen Bhagvat

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

ALL the time-expired men and invalids from Poona and Kirkee, except those recommended to be sent direct to Bombay, will proceed to Deolali Depot by special train, leaving Poona at 7 p.m. on the 7th instant, under the command of an officer of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers assisted by Lieutenant Mathew, Durham Light Infantry, who will remain at the Depot for duty.

SURGEON MARKS, Medical Staff, on return from leave, has been ordered to Satara for duty, to take over the medical charge of the Station Hospital from Surgeon-Major Hodgson, M.S.

THE detachment of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers at Kirkee will march therefrom for Ahmednagar on the 10th instant, and the detachment of two companies of the same regiment at Sattara will leave that station on the 17th March *en route* by road for Ahmednagar.

IT has been notified that the allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem admissible to Military Officers appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrates in addition to their own duties will in future be paid directly in the Civil Department instead of through the medium of the Military Department.

WHEN troops and their establishments, transport, &c., cross bridges on which tolls are authorized to be levied, the tolls will be paid by the regimental authorities, and the payments charged in General States of Accounts, supported by the bills of the Railway Companies, or the toll contractors in cases where the bridges are farmed out to contractors.

IN all cases a return showing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, establishments, stores, cattle, &c., that have crossed the bridge should accompany each bill, which will be post audited by the Commissariat Examiner.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

LAST evening's parade was a fitting conclusion to the manœuvres in which the troops in garrison have been engaged during the week. Heavy work did not seem to have had any deleterious effect upon the men, for each regiment looked well able to undertake in real earnest as much and more than they have gone through in the past few days of mimic warfare. The garrison parade of February 1888 was pronounced to be the most imposing military spectacle witnessed in Bombay for years, there being then the unusually large number of two thousand five hundred men on parade. But yesterday this number was almost doubled, the troops of all arms aggregating upwards of four thousand five hundred. Two brigades were massed in front of the Gymkhana in 1888; last night they were deployed in three fine brigades, whose strength was far more than could easily be manipulated on so small a parade ground. Two years ago the forces, though including many men who were present last evening, consisted in large part of troops now serving in England. The East Yorkshire Regiment was on the eve of its departure to England, and a small detachment only of the Gloucester Regiment had arrived to relieve them. The whole of the Cavalry was constituted by the Bombay Light Horse, while the Marine Battalion and the Bombay Rifles with one or two Batteries of Artillery and Volunteers made up the entire force. Yesterday there were thirteen, or parts of thirteen, different corps.

The troops were last evening formed up in three brigades in three lines, the Infantry occupying the first two; the Cavalry the third line. Each Infantry Brigade was deployed in lines of half battalions, thirty paces between half battalions the Cavalry Brigade being on the right. The first Infantry Brigade was under the command of Colonel Lee, Durham Light Infantry, and formerly of the old 106th, with Captain Steele as Brigade Major. On the right were the Royal Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the 12th Bombay Infantry, and the Durham Light Infantry, repectively. Colonel Lee, it will be remembered, is a tried Commander, who served in the Soudan and had charge of a battalion at Giniss, and his Brigade Major served as Adjutant of the 2nd XVth in Afghanistan and at Kandahar with General Phayre The Artillery men on the right of the Brigade were excellent samples of the modern garrison gunner, fine muscular fellows, well able to man the new guns committed to their care in the defences. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery are men whose patriotism has taken the shape of close attention to drill and made them thoroughly efficient. The 12th N. I. have seen no service since they fought in Central India, but they are a superior, well disciplined corps, who having just completed a stiff round of duty at Ahmedabad, are now like the Durham Light Infantry, under orders for Quetta. The Durhams are almost too well-known to call for remark. Though they landed in India but three years ago. Fifty per cent. of their officers have seen active service, and many of the men have decorations for the Soudan.

The Second Brigade was under the command of Colonel Pemberton, who succeeded General Beville in the Colonelcy of the Marine Battalion, and who served in Burma in 1885-7; Captain L. W. Bode of the Middlesex Regiment, who played an active part in the South African War in 1879 being Brigade Major. The Brigade consisted of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Regiment, the 4th Bombay Rifles, the Marine Battalion, and the B. B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The Gloster Regiment two years ago presented in its limited numbers such a smart appearance as to create envy in the breasts of the officers of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who complained that they had been receiving recruits from other districts than their own, and the physique had suffered, whilst the Glosters had been recruited from the agricultural districts, and had gained both in character and appearance, and in their augmented strength the successors of the "heroes of Chillianwalla" maintained their reputation as being as smart a body of men as are to be found in the British Infantry. The Volunteer Rifles did not disgrace their cloth and as the subsequent manœuvres proved, both the Bombay Rifles and those belonging to the two railways would in time of need be useful auxiliaries. The Bombay Rifles, who now form the first battalion of the newly-formed Rifle Regiment, were in good force, and the steady Marine Battalion, which has become an integral part of Bombay life, held its own both in appearance and the precision of its drill.

The Third (the Cavalry) Brigade consisted of the Bombay Light Horse, two squadron of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), and his Excellency the Governor's Body-guard. Colonel Maitland, who served with the Poona Horse in Afghanistan, was in command. On the right were the Bombay Light Horsemen who since last parade have made rapid progress, a fact upon which their instructor is much to be congratulated. They are now better horsed, as well as more efficient than two years ago, and would certainly take the palm from any Yeomanry troop of similar dimensions at home, notwithstanding the fact that Yeomanry are as a rule not wholly dependent on a sergeant-instructor for their training. The Governor's Body-guard, composed as it is of the pick of the Native Cavalry, and being splendidly mounted, did Major Daniel credit as a matter of course. They are thoroughly skilled lancers and they and the Poona Horse, apparently the Duke of Connaught's favourite Native Cavalry Corps, showed themselves a smart body of horsemen. A great proportion of the troops as well as the Native Officers have decorations, and altogether the Cavalry Brigade, looked as fit a body as ever took the field.

The various troops mustered on their respective parade-grounds at half-past four, and each corps headed by its band marched to the parade-ground where agreeably with orders the brigades were formed up at five o'clock. Here they were inspected by Colonel Strong, S. C., who commands the garrison during the illness of General Budgen, R. A. The Commanding Officer was accompanied by Colonel Peirse, Office Commanding Royal Artillery; Major Sawyer, District Staff Officer; Major Fernan A.-D.-C., 12th Bombay Infantry; Captain Thatcher, D. A. A. G. for Musketry; and Captain Jellett, Adjutant Royal Artillery. The arms and equipment as well as personal appearence of men were minutely inspected, and the standing at ease, and with bands massed in rear of each infantry brigades the troops awaited the arrival of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

His Royal Highness, who was attended by his Military Secretary, Colonel Cavaye; his Equerry, Colonel Becher; Colonel Lyttelton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Captain Forbes and Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C.s, and the officers of the head-quarters staff, arrived punctually to time and immediately approaching the lines from the saluting base, was received with a general salute. The troops were then carefully inspected, and his Royal Highness and staff cantering back to the saluting base, the manœuvres which were of a very simple description, commenced. The troops moved to the right in fours, and took up a position on the passing line in column of double companies, and in that formation marched-past in the following order:—Bombay Light Horse, his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the Poona Horse in two squadrons (Cavalry Brigade). Then came the Garrison Artillery, the Artillery Volunteers, the 12th Bombay Infantry, and the Durham Light Infantry (Second Brigade); the Gloster, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Marine Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles, Marine Battalion; the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers (Third Brigade).

At the last great parade his Royal Highness was pleased to observe that the Volunteers marched-past much more creditably than the Regulars, and that compliment they again earned yesterday.

The march-past in the first formation over, the cavalry brigade wheeled round and formed up on the alignment, and there remained halted while the infantry concluded their marching past. The latter, after passing the saluting point, formed into column of double companies, and halting at the other extremity on the passing line, the companies closed up to quarter column distance, then changed ranks and marched-past in quarter column in the reverse order of that in which the first march-past was accomplished. After again passing the saluting base they formed up into brigade columns at the original extremity on the passing line, and again changing ranks marched-past in brigade column, their respective bands leading. Both these movements were more even efficiently effected than the first. This effected, the troops wheeled to the left and formed up on the original alignment. The cavalry, trotting out for the rear, again formed up on the passing line and trotted past—a movement in which the light horsemen proved themselves the equals of the regular troops. Having passed the extremity the cavalry wheeled about and galloped past in splendid style at regular intervals and in good dressing, and smartly taking up their position on the right of the infantry brigade the whole of the troops on their original alignment advanced in review order and gave a Royal salute, the regimental colours being dipped as the troops presented arms. This concluded, the commanding officers rode to the front, when his Royal Highness addressed them. In doing so he said he was sorry at that his final parade in Bombay he could not say it was so good upon the whole as the last. Some of the work done by several of the regular regiments was not what it ought to have been, particularly in the saluting but as regards the Volunteers they had improved greatly since last year, and he was greatly pleased at the alacrity with which they turned out on Tuesday. The Light Horse had made a very good appearance and passed the saluting base in excellent order. That satisfactory state of matters was no doubt due to their parading with the Governor's Body Guard, which was a great advantage to them.

Having thanked the officers for their attendance, his Royal Highness then left the parade-ground as each regiment independently marched to quarters with its band playing.

The strength of the various troops are shown on the parade states as follows:—

The Cavalry Brigade numbered 197 strong. It consisted of the Bombay Light Horse, which with the officers numbered 26 squadrons of the Poona Horse, with 3 European and 3 Native officers, and 110 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, on 116 strong, and the Governor's Body Guard of 55 men including the European and the Native officers. The First Infantry Brigade consisted of the Royal Artillery (14 officers and 227 non-commissioned officers and men), 241 strong; the Bombay Volunteers Artillery (3 officers, 41 non-commissioned officers and men), 44 strong; the 12th Bombay Infantry (5 European and 16 Native officers and 618 rank and file), 639 strong; and the 2nd Durham Infantry (15 officers, 789 rank and file), 804 strong. The first infantry brigade, which was commanded by Colonel Lee, Durham L. I., and Captain L. L. Steele, with Major C. R. Sawyer, D. S. O., and Major H. P. Turner, 12th Bombay Infantry, S. O., as staff, this numbered 1728 men. The second Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel Pemberton and Captain S. W. Bode, with Captain J Y. Hatcher, D. A. A. G., and Captain J. H. Jellett, Adjutant R. A., as staff, consisted of the 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment (16 officers, 341 rank and file) 357 strong, Bombay Volunteer Rifles (9 officers and 306 non-commissioned officers and rank and file), 315 strong; the 6th Regiment 1st Battalion Bombay Rifles (8 officers and 507 rank and file) 515; the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry (24 officers and 436 rank and file), 460; the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers (5 officers, and 121 non-commissioned officers and rank and file) 126; and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers (7 officers 279 non-commissioned officers and rank and file) 286; the total of the brigade being 2,059. The grand total of the whole on parade thus amounted to upwards of four thousand of all ranks.

The parade was witnessed by a dense concourse of people, who evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, her Excellency Lady Reay, and party from Government House were among the spectators.

The Royal Standard floated at the saluting base.

BOMBAY WHEAT PROSPECTS.

THE second wheat forecast revised area conditions, up to 20th February, are thus reported:—

Gujarat.—Area 277,000 acres, or 14 per cent. above last year and 20 per cent below average. Increase over last year is confined to Southern Districts, where last year's sowings were abnormally low. Decrease, compared with the average is general except in the Panch Mahals, and is due to want of sufficient moisture, for sowing. Panch Mahals alone show an increase, both over average and last year, which is attributed to heavier rains in October. Conditions fair, and crop free from disease; but outturn, for want of usual cold and dew, a little below average in most parts, except in Broach, where full crop is expected, apparently owing to the retentive nature of black soil. Irrigated wheat, of which the area is about one-ninth, estimated at 16 to 12 annas, and dry crop from 16 annas in Broach to 9 annas in Surat.

Deccan.—Area 10,20,000, or decrease of 17 per cent. over last year, and of 11 per cent. over average. Decrease is general, but striking in Khandesh, where area was reduced by one-third. Sholapur alone shows increase of 14 per cent. Decrease is partly attributed to want of sufficient sowing rain, and partly to larger area being devoted to cotton and bajri crops, for which early rainfall was favourable The usual late rains in November being totally absent, the crop suffered much for want of moisture. The irrigated variety, of which area is nearly one-sixth, is on the whole a fair crop, but the dry crop wheat is comparatively very poor in many parts, and especially in parts of Khandesh it has withered away. Irrigated wheat estimated at from 11 to 15 annas, and dry crop under 8 annas in most parts.

Karnatak.—Area 577,000 acres, or about 5 per cent. below last year, and 5 per cent. above average. Sowing season was late. Decrease over last year is confined to Bijapur, and is partly attributed to excessive moisture for sowing Conditions good, and indeed much better than in the Deccan. Late rains in November, though much lighter than usual, were favourable to growth of standing crop. Irrigated area is practically *nil*, and the crop estimated at from 11 to 15 annas.

Sind.—Area 355,000 acres, of which more that half is irrigated and 2 lakhs are in Shikarpur alone. Area shows an increase of 25 per cent. over last year, and 38 per cent over average, and is attributed to favourable spill of the Indus. Crop promising in Shikarpur, fair elsewhere, except in Thar and Parkar, where it has been damaged to the extent of 4 annas by frost.

NATIVE STATES.

Gujarat States.—Area 370,000 acres, or about 19 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease is due to want of moisture from the closing rains. Conditions generally below average.

Deccan and Karnatak States.—Area 148,000 acres, or two per cent. above last year, and 7 per cent above average. Conditions similar to that of neighbouring British districts.

Sind State.—Area in Khairpur 33,000 acres, or about 5 per cent below average.

General.—In British districts total area 2,230,000 acres, or 5 per cent below last year, and 3 per cent below average. Crop fair and generally up to average in Sind and Karnatak a little below the average in Gujarat, and comparatively poor in the Deccan.

In native States area 551,000 acres, or 13 per cent. below both last year and average. Conditions fair, but outturn reduced to below average for want of moisture from dew and cold.

Note.—For forecast purposes 16 annas are taken to represent the average crop, and 20 annas a bumper crop.

DEPARTURE OF THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander Creagh, sails to-day for Karachee with the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, which includes 21 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 5 warrant officers, 4 women, 12 children, 1,001 European rank-and-file, 25 women, 17 children, 1 native officer, 3 natives rank-and-file, 108 public followers, 1 woman, 90 private followers, and 8 horses. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—Col and Mrs G A Lee; Major and Mrs C T Pevton; Captains J W Ruddach, F R C Carleton, and A de B Paget; Lieuts H de B de Little, A W Baker, N T Biddulph, C W Mathew, C C Luard, M D G Jones, C A W Ford, and Lieut and Mrs E A Iremonger and child; Second Lieut Eardley Wilmot, C E Lees, C W Grey, J Casement, H R Cumming, and D C Young; Lt and Adjt C E Wilson; and Qr-Mr and Mrs W J Qualbrough.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that on the 1st of April next a clean sweep is to be made of all opium-smoking and similar dens in Lahore and other large towns of the province. After the date mentioned no licenses for such houses will be issued, and thus, at a cost of between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000, a pernicious and degrading feature in every large Punjab town will cease to exist.

THE CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE.

AT the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on Friday, Mr. Ashworth, who is the representative of the Chamber on the Committee to frame rules under the Merchandise Marks Act for the guidance of Customs officers, spoke as an exponent of the opinions of those interested in the import trade. Mr. Ashworth said:—In the report referrence is made to the Merchandise Marks Act and the frequency with which this matter came before the Committee. I feel sure that all connected with the piece-goods trade will agree with me in saying that we owe our thanks to the President and his Committee for the great interest and care they have taken on our behalf, because, with the exception of one or two, the members of that Committee have no personal interest in the Act whatever. At our last annual meeting the Merchandise Marks Act had just come fresh from the Legislature. A special Committee of members of this Chamber had considered the Bill. In their report they say:—"Although they have approved generally of the provisions of the Bill they are yet of opinion that they cannot express any definite view as to its practical value so long as they do not know the mode of procedure to be followed in carrying it into effect." There was the doubt as to warrants of search and warrants of arrest, and the absence of a public prosecutor. Now, however, we have the advantage of knowing that the Act has been put to practical test. By the able assistance and commanding presence of one of our local barristers it was shown that warrants of search and arrest were applicable under the Act, in conjunction with the Penal Code, in a case that was instituted last autumn in Cawnpore. None but those who witnessed that trial could realise the astonishment caused at the disclosure of this Act, which is in entire opposition to all English law, inasmuch as the accused is guilty until he proves himself innocent. Anyone who knows how much the native depends upon a host of witnesses could scarcely help feeling some compassion for the accused when they realised that their witnesses were almost useless, and that beyond proving possession, few were brought by those prosecuting, as all that the accused were asked to do was to explain how they came into possession of the goods bearing the tickets of others. This case has, to me, shown a danger which after all may show it to be an *advantage* that no public prosecutor be appointed. I think all present will agree with me that in the case of a wrongful arrest we should have more confidence in instituting, if needful, a civil suit against an individual than against the Crown. None of us measure the goods we import: we buy them relying upon our constituents at home. Any day, therefore, we may be brought face to face with a charge of having sold goods bearing a stamped length in excess of the actual length. It is not beyond possibility that, if we had a public prosecutor, he might some day be induced without sufficient grounds to take up a case under this Act that a private individual would hesitate to do. Therefore it now seems to me that it is not without its advantage that we have *not* a public prosecutor. A movement is on foot to form an association by which cases of flagrant fraud may be taken up and so avoid invidiousness. It was found, however, necessary to refer to Manchester for information as to any such association there. When their reply was received first one thing and then another interfered, and now most of the original promoters are leaving for home: so, unless some of the gentlemen present will take the matter up, we may have to wait a year. Reference is made in the report to the formation of a Committee to frame rules for the guidance of Customs officers and Magistrates in connection with the Merchandise Marks Act. The Committee have done me the great honour of asking me to represent the Chamber in that Committee. I am therefore unable to refer to the points, but desire to take this opportunity of saying that we must all agree that we have reason to thank Mr. Scoble Armstrong for the kindly consideration he has shown to us all in the working of the Act and his endeavour to avoid undue friction. It was a relief to me to hear the President say that the Committee that is to consider the question of our docks has been strengthened by the appointment of three more members of the Chamber. As a member interested solely in piece-goods, I wish to draw special attention to the great need for every care being taken in considering the question in relation to imports, and for this reason our piece-goods carried by rail from Howrah to Cawnpore represent for 1889 22 per cent. of the total weight in maunds despatched from Howrah. At present Calcutta has an advantage of 7 annas a maund over Bombay in freight to Cawnpore. Now take a bale of grey shirtings containing 70 pieces at 8lbs. weight a piece: that means a weight of 7 maunds a bale. Now 7 maunds at 7 annas a maund equals Rs. 3-1 a bale, say 9 pies per piece. At, say, Rs. 300 the value of the bale this is, say, 1 per cent. Bombay, however, pays only 25s. a ton steamer freight from Manchester, whereas Calcutta pays 40s. When worked out this comes to, say, 1¼ anna per piece: or instead of our having a net advantage over Bombay, we are at a disadvatage of, say, ½ per cent. on the piece. Thus there is every reason for our hold on Cawnpore not being in any way more weakened by extra charges or delay in transit.

THE VALUE OF "CHITS."

Two curious cases, says a Japan paper, were recently heard by the Courts in Hong-kong and Bangkok. They both turned on the legal liability attaching to the signature of a "chit"—such chits as are given by persons frequenting clubs and hotels everywhere in the East. It is not generally known, though the judgments of the Courts in these cases made it quite clear, that the law does not recognise debts contracted for spirituous liquors unless the liquor supplied amounts to twenty shillings or, according to Hong-kong Ordinances, to five dollars. In Bangkok suit was brought by a hotel to recover dol. 187·65 on unpaid chits given by a resident of the place. In this case the defendant was prompted to shirk his liability by sheer impecuniosity, and the law enabled him to escape more than two-thirds of the total debt, the remainder being made up of chits for drinks, the cost of which, in every instance, was less than the amount recognisable by the Court. An impecunious man is willing to resort to peculiar means of escaping his debts. The Bangkok defaulter was undoubtedly within his legal rights. But of course it is not expected that anyone desiring to be called a gentleman would take advantage of such a technicality to avoid discharging his liabilities. All clubs in the East expose themselves to the risk of having their petty chits returned unpaid, and possibly they must suffer occasionally if they were not guaranteed by something far more efficient than legal penalties, namely, the verdict of Society. Every member knows that if he deliberately attempts to steal from his fellow-members by drinking at their expense, he must expect to be expelled from the club and from the companionship of decent folk. Hotels, however, have no recourse but to expose defaulters by an appeal to the Law Courts; by which means, although they may not recover their money, they can reckon on disgracing their debtors. In Hong-kong a naval officer chose to undergo this ordeal. He had signed chits aggregating £71·80 in the Hong-kong Hotel, and he not only allowed himself to be summoned before the Supreme Court, but also instructed his solicitor to set up the defence that the amounts of the various chits for spirituous liquors were too small to be recognised by law. The plea was necessarily allowed in respect of such chits, but it remains to be shown what motive inspired a naval officer to adopt so strange a course. The amount at stake was only forty dollars—for several of the chits were legally recognisable—and moreover it was stated by the defendant's solicitor that his client intended to pay the total indebtedness of dol. 71·80, whatever might be the verdict of the Court. Why then was the case carried into Court at all? The thing is decidedly mysterious. We cannot by any means agree with certain critics who have jumped to the conclusion that the officer's object did not reach beyond dishonest evasion of his debts. A respectable solicitor, like Mr. Webber, of Hong-kong, would not have lent his services for such a purpose, and besides, it must be remembered that Mr. Webber's fees probably amounted to more than the sum involved. Doubtless some explanation will be forthcoming ere long, but it seems a pity that Mr. Webber did not take the trouble to place his client in a less equivocal light at the time of the trial.

THE *World* writes: It is said among well-informed people that the only person to whom the Bishopric of Durham was offered was Canon Westcott, and that he refused it. The story about the Dean of Windsor is quite untrue, and probably originated in the busy brains of those who are always anxious to be civil to an important dignitary of the Church. The Dean of Windsor is an amiable, kind man who, but for the accident of having married Archbishop Tait's daughter, would probably have considered himself very lucky if he had got a good country living. He is one of the instances in life of a man who, having had honours thrust upon him, is willing to be kind and humble; but he is not fit to be Bishop of Durham, and no one would more readily acknowledge it than himself.

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

A MEETING of the directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening, Mr. H. W. Uloth presiding. The following director's report for the past year was submitted :—

The directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the institution, their fifty-second annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings, boarded in the Home during the year, was 25,177, the daily average being 68-97, against a daily average of 34 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at one time during the year was 243 ; and the least 9. The crews of H. M.'s S. Garnet, 223 men, Ranger 101 men, Sphinx 79 men, Kingfisher 133 men, and Griffon 105 men, were accommodated in the Home at different periods of the year. The stay of the several crews ranged from 16 to 29 days. During the year 41 destitute seamen were received into the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. There were 32 admissions into the European General Hospital from the Home during the year. One death occurred—Carl Stears, A. B., W. H. Corsar. The general health of the inmates was very good. There were no cases of contagious disease amongst the admissions into hospital. The honorary medical officer, Dr. B. S. Shroff, visited the Home from time to time, and on occasions treated seamen for small ailments not necessitating their admittance into hospital. The Home has been visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, including the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station, all of whom have recorded in the visitors' book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates, and expressed themselves pleased with the clean and orderly appearance of the Home. The messing and canteen arrangements have been carried on as usual and have given satisfaction. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing on the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of their daily issue at half price, Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply, free of cost, a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Captain Sir Henry Morland resigned the presidentship of the board on his proceeding to England on six months' leave, in May last, and Mr. H. W. Uloth was elected president in his stead. Captain A. C. Clarke and Mr. F. Bozzoni have rejoined the board to fill vacancies caused by the departure to England of Mr. J. Fleming, C.S.I., and Captain Kenneth Macaulay. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest has also joined the board. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, has continued to conduct his duties to the entire satisfaction of the board.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, the report was adopted, and with a vote of thanks to the donors and visitors, the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

ON Sunday a match came off on the Baroda High School Cricket Ground between the Hindu C. C. and the Baroda Camp Union C. C. The time appointed for the commencement of the game was 1-30 p.m., but one of the H. C. C. members not having turned up in time, it was not till 2-15 p.m. that the play was begun. The H. C. C. having won the toss chose to bat. Shringarpure and Thakoor represented the H. C. C. Dalal opened the bowling from the city end, while Cawasji did so from the station end. The former's very first ball sent Shringarpure out of the field. Dhulip filled up the vacancy. He displayed a fine steady cricket, but in less than 20 minutes he was clean bowled by Cawasji. Nothing worth noticing occurred after his departure, and when the last wicket was down at about 3-15 p.m. the score amounted to 41.

From the B. C. U. C. C. side, Dhru and Parneria were elected to represent their team. Dhru soon lost his partner, and was in his turn nicely bowled out by Dhulip for 8 runs. The game did not fare well for a time, but it assumed its vigour when Dalal was joined by Cawasji. Both of them played excellent game, and for nearly half an hour it continued, when Dalal was run out. At this time Cawasji hit one from Dhulip to leg for seven. The B. C. U. C. C. lost a good player in him. Some others followed, and when the innings ended at about 4-30 p.m. the score stood at 82, of which 24 were contributed by Dalal and 32 by Cawasji. At about 4-40 p. m. the H. C. C. sent Shringarpure and Thakoor. As in the first innings, Shringarpure was dismissed by the very first ball from Dalal. It is necessary to mention here that the H. C. C. lost one of the best men on their side in him. Dhulip followed, but he too was not able to add anything to the score, being clean bowled by Dalal in the same over. The game did not appear lively, but when Dashputre came in, the game attracted the notice of the spectators. But soon a full-pitch from Dhru knocked down Thakoor's wicket. And when their innings closed, the score was 98.

With 58 to win, Parneria and Dhru got in. For a time no runs were added to the score, when Parneria opened the innings by a good drive on cover. Some singles were scored, when Dhru sent one from Jamdar on off for six. He quickly broke company with Parneria, after adding one to the score bowled by Dhulip, Cawasji followed.

The game grew interesting, when a shooter from Dhulip took Parneria's wicket. Dalal joined Cawasji. Now runs after runs were added to the score, and when the stumps were drawn at 6-40 p.m. the score amounted to 60. Thus the B. C. N. C. C. won the game by 8 wickets and 3 runs. The subjoined are the scores :—

H. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shringarpure c Vyas b Dalal	0	c Desai b Dalal...	0
Thakoor H G run out........	9	b Dhru	30
Dhulip (capt) b Cawasji	12	b Dalal	0
Shirke G R b Dalal	6	b Dalal	5
Dashputre Y H run out ...	3	hit wicket	19
Dhondiba b Dalal	4	run out	0
Jamadar b Cawasji.........	0	run out	6
Dashputre B H run out......	8	not out	16
Shirke H R run out	0	run out	2
Bhutt M M b Cawasji........	0	b Cawasji	3
Hajarnis not out...........	2	b Cawasji	4
Byes, &c..........	6	Extras	13
Total ..	41	Total...	98

B. C. U. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dhru b Dhulip..............	8	b Dhulip...........	7
Parneria hit wicket	0	b Dhulip...........	8
Dalal run out	24	not out	8
Patel b Jamdar	1	did not bat	
Timbalkar run out	2		
Cawasji b Dhulip	32	not out	27
Merchant run out	6	did not bat	
Desai b Dhulip.............	1		
Vakilna c Thakoor b Jamdar	6		
Godravalla c b Jamdar	0		
Vyas not out	0		
		Extras......	10
Total...	82	Total...	60

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	11	49	11	11
Teheran	6	6	12	...	24
Suez	6	7	23	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th March 1890.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	...	13
„ Kurrachee ...	...	11	—	5
„ Madras...	1	15	...	4

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles and Suez, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Ross Scott
Miss Imerson
Rt Hon H and Mrs Childers and maid
Mr and Mrs C H Mereik and child
Mr and Mrs Robt Clark and maid
Revd R Kennedy
Miss Francis Sharp
Mrs A G Cane and child
Mrs Greaves and 2 children and infant
Miss Matthews
Mr John Breco
Mrs Richardson
Mr J H Hornsby
Mr H G Bowen
Mr Habday
Mr William Smith
Mr J Duncan
Mr H H Sykes
Mr and Mrs W S Gilbert
Mr and Mrs Merton and maid
Mr W Thomson
Mr G H Lewis
Rev Dr Herdman
Mrs Copeland
Mr Carruthers
Mrs Beaman's child
Thos Macpherson
Revd J Beck
Mrs Hewall Tack and tw children
Mr Rawlings
Mr Forbes
Miss Eardley
Mr C M Pearse
Mr and Mrs W Carlile
Mr and Mrs Scarmanga and maid
Countess of Strathmore
Two Ladies Lyon
Mrs and Miss Chardon
Revd and Mrs J W Roberts and two infants
Master Hawkor
Mr A O Hume
Col W S Pent
Mr Mackenzie
Mrs Wilson
Revd J E Evans
Mr Colin Kirkpatrick
Mr and Mrs Burns and maid
Mrs Hogan, child and two infants and nurse
Mr E F Bunker
Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee
Mr H Mystyn Owen
Mr Arthur Jones
Mrs Anny Jones and maid
Major J G Stone
Mr Newman
Revd J M Hamilton
Capt C R Hoskyn

FOR BRINDISI.

Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton
Mr and Mrs W Malling Grant
Mr M M Macdonald
Mr and Mrs W A Wills
Mrs Humphrey
Mrs Durst
Mr H Miller
Mr V Schlager
Mr E Solano
Miss Peason
Miss Hargreaves
Mr and Mrs Milne
Rev Chas Gore
Mr Henry O Wakeman
Mr Mrs and Miss Frizelle
Mr and Mrs A A Wace
Mr Inaad Ali Khan
Mr Asad Ali Khan
Mr H M Wilson
Mr K Tapling, M P
Mr H W Sparkes
Mr Charriot
Mr Elliott
Mr J Rudd Rainey
Mr Lewis Jones
Mrs Patch
Mrs Pairsep and maid
Mrs Gatacre
Revd and Mrs Paker, son and two daughters
Mr John Brewer
Mr Asadali Khan
Revd H Whitehead
Mr H Grove
Mr Sweet
Mr G Herbst
Mrs H W Reynolds
Mr Joseph Rock and servant
Lieut Grey Fullerton
Lord Hawke
Mr Cecil Higgins
Mr G B Croft Lyons
Mr H Laski
Col J R Simpson
Mr Myson
Mr R Knight
Mr Jessup
Mr L Macdonald
Hon Justice Parker
Mr H James Rainey
Two Misses Jones

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Calvocarise
Mr and Mrs S S Brittain

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Haven
Mr Jennings
Mr Thos Macpherson

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 14th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col W R Bunbury, Mr Orrell, Col Bayley, Mr W Duff Bruce and Mr Rob Knight.

FOR LONDON—Revd and Mrs Shaw and 2 infants, Mr P Nield, Mr W Thorn and Mr Geo Hopkins.

FOR BRINDISI—Mrs Baldwin Latham, Mr Von Platen, Mr C H Seeby, Mr Sawhmy and Capt J C Morris.

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 18th March, 1890.

FOR LONDON—Revd E Guildford, Mr Goodfellow, child and infant, Capt and Mrs Bean, three children, and infant, Mrs H P Hodson, child and nurse, Mrs and Miss Hay Newman, Major and Mrs Rosseter, Miss E Goodwin, Mrs Mathews, H R H the Duke of Connaught's two children, Sir F and Lady Forbes Adam, Mr and Mrs J Barton, Mr A Edwards, Mrs Lyle, Mrs WLock, child and maid, Mrs Johnson and child, Mr and Mrs W H Borden, Mrs W L Moore, Major and Mrs Kirkwood and 2 children, Col and Mrs J Jopp R A, Miss Jennie, Mr C C Collingwood, Mr R J Hind, Messrs Pusey, Mrs Whitmore, 2 children and infant, Mrs Simpson, Mrs Scrafton, Mr and Mrs L Barton, Mr G R Duncan, Mr E J Birch and Mrs Chapman anone ma d.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Savage, Mrs Candy, Mr Mangles, Mr Robt H Elliot, Mr and Mrs R Hulton, Mr H N Brown, Mr Hudston Brown, Mr J Fleming, Mr W Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw, Mr and Miss Rogerson, Mr Eardley Norton, Mrs Montcrieffe and two children, Mrs Hamilton, Miss Pearson, Mr and Mrs J Hardcastle Sykes, Mrs Sykes, Mrs Hendley, Mrs Franklin, Col and Mrs E T Luck, Mrs Cuffe, Mr R Carstairs, Major and Mrs Broadbent, Mr Graham Watson, Mrs Baines, Mr G N Beach, Mrs R Deey Spedding, Miss West, Mr and Mrs Waterstone Capt the Hon'ble O Sidney, Mrs Nugent, Mr C B Simpson, Mr MacGregor, Mr Goodrich, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr S Calthorpe, Mr T Stoker, Mr Tho Bruickman and Mrs Minchin.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Frizelle.

FOR BRINDISI—Miss Langworthy and Mr J W H Maclaren

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 21st March 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Crawley-Boevey and child, Mr and Mrs Alston and infant, Mrs Yeoman and child, Miss K Adams, Revd J F and Mrs Newton, three Misses Newton, Mr Willie Newton, Mr J Kelso, Revd Thomas Tracey, Miss S Casderwood, H H the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H H the Maharanee of Gondal, two children and infant, Mr R McCullough, Master George Wilfred Couldreg, Mrs Couldreg and 2 children, Mr D Boardman, Mr A Rae, Miss M C Hughes, Col H J Saunders, Mr and Mrs Medworth, Mr Medworth. Jun., two Misses Medworth and two boys, Mr and Mrs Jas Grey, Mr and Mrs E A Fitzgerald, Mrs Toozs, Mrs E Rose, Mr Baboo D N Chutterjee and Mrs White.

FOR BRINDISI—Col A F Laughton, CB, Mr and Mrs Jas Gray, Mr J H Hodgson, Mr and Mrs G W Allen and child, Mr De Courcy, Capt the Hon. R T Lawley, Miss M Witt, Mr and Mrs E M Lawson Smith, Mr W F Stutz, Hon'ble R Steele, Mrs Couldreg, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, Mr W S Grieve, Col Pratt, C B, Mr J Beyhton, Mr E C Johnson, Mrs White, Col Marryatt, and Mr Surendra N Bommerjee.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr Mendies.

FOR SUEZ—Mr and Mrs Apcar.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Armour and Mr Bacon.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 28th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Rev and Mrs G T Washburn, Rev J P Ellwood, Miss Clarke, Miss LeGros, Mrs Strong, Mr Laski, Mr J Taylor, and Mr Fletcher.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Pearson, Mr W T Douglas, Miss Laycock and friend, Mr Michael Hughes, Mr J N Beack, Mr and Mrs Kerr, Mr Galbraith, Mr T Davies, and Mr Jas Webster.

FOR ADEN—Mr W T Douglass.

FOR VENICE—Mr S N Wynne.

Per s. s. Massilia, Capt. C. Fraser, 4th April 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mr E C Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs Porter, Mrs Herbert Wright, Mrs Amy Jones, Mrs and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs Ward, Mrs A Priestley, Mrs M G Gerard, Mrs Rix, Mrs Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev and Mrs D Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr W Bruce, Miss Bremer, Miss Macdougall, Mrs Tebbs, Miss White, Mr Hozg, Mr Herbert Hayfield, Mr and Mrs Hooper, Miss Baron, Miss Drysdale, Mrs O'Hara, Mr and Mrs F W Bedford, Mrs Davies and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Wilson Hall, Mrs Chard, child and infant, Miss M Vane, Mrs Mathews, Mr E Plomer, Mr A Jones, Mr D Patterson, Mr and Mrs AJH Wilson and child, Miss O Flynn, Mr Hurdyal Sing, Dr and Mrs H W Hill, Mr and Mrs Briggs, Mr and Mrs Bomford, and 2 children, and Mrs Wilson Hall, child and infant.

FOR BRINDISI—Col A G Begbie, Mr and Mrs F York Smith, Mr F Sessions, Miss Nainby, Mr and Mrs H T White, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col H Hammond, Mr A Mackenzie, Major and Mrs Bisset and infant, Mr C W Odling, Mrs Yate, Mr M B Baker, Mr and Mrs E S Llewellin, Miss Dyson, Mr Shah Namiuddin Ahmed, Mr P N Dangerfield, Mr B G Gudt, Mr and Mrs Kersall, Mrs H N Reynolds, Mr M B Baker, Mr and Mrs E S Llewellin, Miss Dyson, Mr Arbuthnot, Mr J Hooper, Mr Goldring, Dr and Mrs Famin. and child, Mrs Clarence Gibbert, and Capt E C Bethune.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr D F De Vitre.

FOR ADEN.—Capt Mercer, R A., General Raisne, Col Sanford.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr and Mrs G C Whiteworth, Mr B W Bosworth, Mr J Bosworth, and Mr M Martin.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Laroche and Mr Larasin.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 11th April 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Patch.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. E. Stewart, 12th April 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mr, Mrs and Miss A Martindale and 2 infants, Mr J Somerville and 3 children, Mr and Mrs J S McNeill, Revd W and Mrs Robert and child, Mr and Mrs A B Dunnett and 2 infants, Mrs and Miss Middleton and 2 infants, Mrs Forsyth, Mrs Brock, 3 children and infant, Mr and Mrs G H Poke, and 2 children, Mr R Johnson, Mr, Mrs and Miss G B Petter, 2 children and infant, Mrs Anderson and children, Mr and Mrs Smythies and 2 children, Mr A Leatham, Mr and Mrs Martin, Mrs Berthon Preston, Surg-Major Burnett, Mr J J Adler, Miss Wardell, Miss Colhoun, Mr Pedler, Mr Geo Brown, Mr Shrack, Miss Harris, Mrs Burt and two infants, Col Fitzerland, and Mr W A Talboys.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T Herbert Wright, Mr WA Baker, Mr A B Hollis, Mr and Mrs Fred Farlow, Mr and Mrs Husband, Mrs Bell, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs R G Hardy, Col and Mrs Prinsep, Mrs Clarke, Miss Rooke, Mr and Mrs J L Evans, Mr Neil Fenirick, Mr Theo Bruickman, Capt and Mrs Dunn, Mr J E Baillie, Mrs T B Fry, Major and Mrs E M Alexander, Hon'ble E and Mrs White, Mr F R Tebbs, Dr and Mrs Charles, Colonel C K M Walter, Revd and Mrs G T Dennis, Mr and Mrs J N Buyers, Lord and Lady Reay, Mr and Mrs Burt and two children, Mr and Mrs Tennant, Mr and Mrs Johnson and two children, Mrs Stovey and child, Mr Sparenbarg, Mrs Tremenhere and maid, Mr C W W Hope, Revd and Mrs J M Walker and child, Mr and Mrs C L Tupper, three children and nurse, Mrs Bagshawe, Dr Schnoke, Col and Mrs J E Waller, Mr Edward Read, Mrs Strong, Lieut D Haig, Lieut G O L Carew, Col J A Hennessey, Mr J M C Carrell, Major J Hildebrand, Capt Kirk, Mr J White and Mr A L Harvey.

PADDY cultivation under rain-fed tanks, having completely failed in South Travancore, and the outturn of cultivation under channels having been found to be very meagre in various localities, great distress and starvation prevail in some parts of the country.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Vicissitudes of climate, exposure and hardships, tell heavily on soldiers and sailors, sowing the seeds of diseases which may ultimately break up the constitution. Naturally careless of their health, a word in season may avert many evils, and may cause them to resort to timely measures without any difficulty or publicity. Holloways effectual remedies are so suitable, and are so easily adapted for the varied complaints to which our soldiers and sailors are liable, that a supply should always be obtained before proceeding abroad. It may with confidence be stated that many a valuable life might have been saved, or a confirmed cripple prevented from begging in the streets, if Holloway's remdies had been used in time.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ANOTHER CASE OF CLASSERS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

IMPERATRIX vs. CHAGAN DAYARAM AND DWARKADAS HURKISANDAS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in December last dismissed an appeal made to him by the accused from a sentence passed upon them by Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Modi, first class magistrate of Ahmedabad. The accused were in September last charged before Mr. Modi with receiving gratifications other than legal remuneration, they being public servants, that is, classers in the Revenue Survey Department. The first accused was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one month's further simple imprisonment. The second accused, against whom there were two charges, was sentenced to three and two months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 in each case, or in default further simple imprisonment for a month in each case. Mr. Branson and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared for the accused ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment in the matter, said :—The accused persons, who are classers in the Revenue Survey Department, were convicted by the First Class Magistrate, under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, of obtaining from the witness Dhinga Hari the some of Rs. 34 as a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to show, in the exercise of their official functions, disfavour to the said Dinga Hari and certain other persons who had paid contributions towards that sum. The accused Dwarkadas was also convicted of similarly obtaining a further sum of Rs. 27 from Nathu Arjan, with a similar corrupt intent. The principal evidence against the accused was that of accomplices, that is, of some of the persons who subscribed towards the two funds said to have been collected for the accused. The Magistrate held that this evidence was sufficiently corroborated by certain entries in the account books of two money lenders, showing sums advanced to the accomplices. On a third charge brought against the accused Dwarkadas the Magistrate recorded a judgment of acquittal, as the evidence of the accomplices was not corroborated by independent testimony. In dismissing the appeals of the two accused persons, the Sessions Judge observed, with reference to the first charge, that the evidence of the money lender, Nager Amba, as to sums borrowed from him about the 23rd December 1888, which was supported by an evidently contemporaneous entry in his rough account book, Exhibit C, did not carry the evidence further than that the borrowers held themselves out to be borrowing the money to pay the classers. The Sessions Judge really upheld the convictions both on the first and second charges on a consideration of the evidence of the accomplices, as he was satisfied that they had told a substantially true story, and he was mainly led to form a favourable opinion of the evidence of the accomplices because he found that its production was due to the discovery of a clue in the books of the money lenders, Nager Amba and Govind Itcha, and because the record disclosed no indication of any concert or conspiracy. He gives other reasons for his opinion ; but these two considerations seem to have been allowed most weight. Before this application came on for hearing, the learned Advocate-General moved us, on behalf of the Government, to refer it to a Full Bench. But we felt ourselves unable to comply with the request, as it was not clear that, in regard to any important question of law involved in the case, there was any such conflict of authority in the decisions of this Court as to justify the reference. The convictions upheld by the Court of Session are objected to by the learned counsel for the applicants, not as illegal, but as improper and unreasonable in the circumstances of the case. It is obvious,—indeed it is distinctly laid down in Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,—that a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. Such evidence, being admissible, furnishes as legal a basis for a conviction as any other evidence which is admissible. The omission to follow the established rule of practice as to the corroboration of such evidence does not constitute an error in law (*Reg* vs. *Stubbs*, 25 Law J. Mag. Ca. 16 ; cited in *Reg* vs. *Ganu*, 6 B. H. C. R., Cr. Ca. 57.) In his Treatise on the Law of Evidence, Mr. Phillips says :—"Although the judge does not in express language declare that a case depending on the unconfirmed evidence of an accomplice is insufficient in law to warrant a conviction, but merely advices the jury not to place credit on the evidence ; yet, as it is not likely an instance should arise in which the jury would disregard the advice so given, and convict the prisoner, the substantial result appears to be nearly the same as if the practice had depended upon a rule of law, instead of being only the exercise of the discretion of the presiding judge. The only distinction appears to be, that if the judge were to submit a case of this nature to the jury without any such recommendation, and a conviction ensued,— or if a jury were to convict in opposition to the recommendation of the judge,—it could not properly be said in their case, consistently with the authorities on the subject, that the conviction would be illegal." (Phillipps' Law of Evidence Vol. I, p. 95.) And in India a conviction by a jury could not be set aside on appeal merely on the ground that the only evidence against the accused was that of accomplices, for, under Section 418 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, an appeal lies on a matter of law only when the trial is by jury. The rule has been regarded rather as "a doctrine of expediency and prudence than a principle of law." (Per Sir James Hannen : as President of the "Special Commission," *Times* Report, Part 33, p. 94.) But, under Sections 435 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, this Court can, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction examine the records of cases for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness or propriety as well as the legality of any finding, sentence or order ; and where there are very exceptional grounds for its interference, it will, in the interests of justice, exercise the powers of a Court of Appeal, in dealing with them. (Imperatrix vs. Shekh Saheb Budrudin, I. L. R., 8 Bom, 197 ; Nobin Krishna vs. Rassiclal, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1047 ; Bhawoo Jivaji vs. Mulji Dyal I. L. R., 12 Bom. 377). If there are such grounds in the present case for interference, this Court will be able to deal with this application as if it were hearing an appeal from the decision of a Sessions Judge in a case not tried by jury. Now the circumstances connected with the preparation and conduct of this case, as disclosed by the record, and portions also of the evidence adduced at the trial, seem to us to justify the gravest doubts as to the correctness and propriety of the Sessions Judge's judgment. The Mamlatdar, who is also a Magistrate, had before commencing an enquiry in the village of Rethal, where the offences charged against the accused are said to have been committed, issued in the villages in his charge, including Rethal, proclamations which, in the opinion of both the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, were likely to be regarded as a promise of indemnity to people for giving bribes to classers, if only the persons who had paid them would come forward, without fear, to give evidence about such payments. Exhibit H is a proclamation in the Mamlatdar's own handwriting, in which the promise is made to refund such payments. It is not proved that a proclamation containing this precise promise was issued in Rethal ; but it was probably well known there, as elsewhere, that such a promise had been made. The Sessions Judge thinks that the witnesses for the prosecution incriminated themselves, not because of any promise held out, but because of the clue discovered in the books of the money lenders. But it is difficult to estimate fully the possible effect of such a proclamation. If the classers were unpopular in the district, or even if there was no feeling against them, still such a proclamation might readily be regarded by ignorant cultivators as a denunciation by the Government of a certain class of public servants. Persons who had never given bribes might thus be tempted to come forward and impeach innocent men. The promise held out might lead them to suppose that they could do so without risk, and even with some profit to themselves if they could secure the payment to themselves from the public treasury of moneys which they professed to have paid to the classers. The proclamation was absolutely unwarranted by any law. It was not sanctioned by any superior authority, and the only explanation of it which has been suggested to us by the Advocate-General is that the Mamlatdar was probably desirous of obtaining reputation as a zealous officer. His conduct is under review before us only so far as it affects the evidence in this case ; and we must observe that, whatever his motive may have been in issuing the proclamations, we cannot hold that they could have been entirely without any influence on the minds of witnesses. And then as regards the books of the money lender and the reliance placed on them by the Sessions Judge, it is to be observed that the money lender Nager Amba first of all produced at the trial a book, Exhibit A, which, he said, was his original book of accounts, after referring to which he was able to depose to the several payments made by him on the 23rd December 1888. On cross-examination, however, on the 1st July 1889, he was forced to admit that this book was copied out from another rough book (Exhibit C) which he produced on the 9th July. This book (Exhibit C) was apparently written by his son, who, however, was not called to prove it. The witness adds that he is "not acquainted with the account book transactions," as his son "writes it." It does not appear, therefore, that the case against the accused receives any support from accounts, as produced, or from the evidence of Nager Amba. It seems scarcely safe to hold that accounts as to the authenticity of which no evidence was recorded at the trial could have furnished any clue to the discovery of evidence. These unproved accounts cannot be used as corroborative evidence in this case of Nager Amba's statements ; and even if they could be so used there is apparently nothing in his evidence to corroborate, as he does not seem to speak from personal knowledge and recollection of the payments alleged to have been made by him to persons who profess to have bribed the accused. The money lender, Govind Itcha, who is said to have advanced the money, which forms the subject of the second charge, does not himself prove his books. He cannot read or write. His books were written by his nephew, Pocha, who was not called. This witness seems, however, to remember the fact of his having made the payments in question. Of course, the foregoing considerations would not, in the absence of weightier reasons, warrant our interference with the findings of fact arrived at by the Courts below ; but they serve to show that the case against the accused really rests only on the evidence of the accomplices. There is no corroboration, with reference to the first charge at all events, "of the surrounding circumstances, so as to lead up to a general presumption as to the truth of the evidence," such as, according to the dictum of Sir James Hannen, on the occasion already referred to is required by the rule regarding the evidence of accomplices. The only corroboration, such as it is, of the evidence in support of the second charge is that furnished by Govind Itcha, whose evidence as to another matter to be presently referred to, is, however, far from satisfactory. It becomes, therefore, of great importance to enquire in this case whether the evidence of the accomplices is of that unimpeachable character which we should expect to find in a case where the conviction rests on it alone. Now, it is quite clear that, after issuing his proclamations, the Mamlatdar commenced an enquiry at Rethal on the 27th February 1889. He examined Govind Itcha on that day ; and it further appears from a passage in Govind Itcha's examination, regarding which he prevaricated "a great deal," according to the Magistrate, that the Mamlatdar must also have examined other witnesses then too. Their statements, however, of that date, are not forthcoming ; but, instead of them there are statements recorded on solemn affirmation on the 1st March. These statements show how the sums of Rs. 34 and Rs. 27, which form the subject of the first two charges, were made up. The witness, Dhinga Hari, who collected the contributions towards the sum of Rs. 34, says that the first statements taken down by the Mamlatdar were torn up ; and other statements taken down subsequently, "because afterwards more people admitted having paid the money." This is not a very clear explanation, but it suggests the remark that, if there was no discrepancy between the two sets of statements the reason for destroying the earlier statements is not obvious. The Magistrate did not believe the Mamlatdar when he said that no statements were made by the givers of bribes on the 27th February. He thinks that neither the Mamlatdar nor some of the witnesses are telling the truth as to that matter. The Sessions Judge was not satisfied, however, that the Mamlatdar had destroyed any formal record of any statements made by any of the witnesses. But the Advocate-General has admitted in argument that the Mamlatdar behaved with impropriety and has equivocated ; and that no doubt witnesses were examined on the 27th February. It is not contended that the Mamlatdar had any authority to examine the witnesses on solemn affirmation, though he may have thought that he was acting as a Magistrate. The circumstance that he took down these depositions in this way shows, however, that he made a formal enquiry ; and the absence of the statements at first made by the witnesses throws uncertainty and suspicion on the whole case for the prosecution. The only fair presumption to draw is that these statements, if produced, would not have supported the case for the prosecution. The evidence of the accomplices has not, moreover, the merit of having been given without the possibility of any sort of concert. The witnesses are said to have been all present when each was examined by the Mamlatdar. This circumstance deprives their evidence of the value which it would undoubtedly have had if they had been examined separately and had then confirmed each other's statements in all details. (See the second instruction appended to Illustration (*b*) of Section 114 of the Evidence Act.) Again, there can be no doubt that the case finally put forward on the 1st March and at the trial was one of the payment of Rs. 34 to the accused. This sum was made up of certain contributions, all of which were accounted for. The witness, Dhinga Hari, swore to the truth of the details of the list of contributions ; but when one of the alleged contributors, Deva Dhansang, who denied that he had paid Rs. 2 to Dhinga Hari, was confronted with him, Dhinga Hari withdrew his statement as to that payment. Such inconsistency necessarily weakens his evidence and leaves the case for the prosecution with an imperfect explanation of a material part of it. A witness of this kind is not one on whose uncorroborated evidence it is safe to act. The case is clearly not so strong as the Sessions Judge takes it to be. Illustration (*b*) of Section 114 of the Evidence Act shows that a Court in British India may presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars. Mr. Phillipps, in his Treatise on the Law of Evidence (Vol. I, p. 95), remarks that the practice of requiring corroboration of an accomplice's evidence "has obtained so much sanction from legal authority, that a deviation from it in any particular case would be justly considered as of questionable propriety." We are of opinion that the character of the evidence relied on by the prosecution was not of a kind to warrant the refusal of the Sessions Judge to apply to the case the maxim enunciated in Illustration (*b*) of Section 114 of the Evidence Act. We reverse the convictions and sentences recorded against the accused Chagan and Dwarkadass, and direct that they be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Jardine said he concurred in the view taken of the case by Mr. Justice Birdwood, but as the facts were so singular, and the questions argued so important, he had thought it right to record a separate judgment. His lordship then discussed at great length the question of jurisdiction, accomplice evidence, and the stories of the witnesses before dealing with the Mamlatdar's proceedings, about which he said :— The Magistrate does not believe the Mamlatdar nor the other most important witnesses about the bribe of Rs. 34 who say no depositions were recorded on the 27th February. But in my opinion he deals most inadequately with the subject. He writes :—"The Court, however, does not think that because the first statements were torn on account of some reason or another which the Mamlatdar has not the moral courage to acknowledge that therefore the whole case must have been a got up conspiracy." It appears, however, that the three witnesses about the bribe of Rs. 27, all accomplices, have varied their statements, and that Govind is a prevaricating witness. I do not understand then how any Court could convict on such evidence. As regards both charges of bribery there is very great force in the argument of the counsel for the prisoners that this testimony, most suspicious as it stands, is still further weakened by the fact that recorded depositions made by the same persons on the 27th have been made away with. I ought to say here that I concur with the counsel on both sides in thinking that the Magistrate's finding about these depositions must be accepted. It is not plainly dissented from by the Sessions Judge. On that finding of fact I may quote what Lord Justice Bramwell said in the Queen *vs.* Hall where election commissioners had, investigated corrupt practices. "Whose judgment is of any value compared with that of the Commissioners who heard the man at the time he was examined, and who saw that he hesitated and was broken down as it is called ?" L. R., 7 Q. B. D., at page 582. It is unnecessary in deciding this case to express opinion on the motives of the Mamlatdar, and I avoid doing so, lest anything said now might prejudice a man not before us. He says he thought he was acting as a Magistrate. If so, he was bound, when doing the work of a public prosecutor to act in furtherance of justice, and in the manner laid down in Westropp C J.'s judgment in Reg. *vs.* Kasinath, 8 Bom. H. C. R., C. C. at page 153. He should not by statement aggravate the case against the prisoner, or keep back a witness because his evidence may weaken the case for the prosecution. His conduct in baffling the defence by denying the fact of the depositions of February 27th, and his destroying those depositions is complained of by the counsel for the accused as leading to grievous injury to them. The other illegalities committed by the Mamlatdar were also, I would suppose, highly prejudicial to the accused. They tended to interfere with the calm and equal course of justice, which must be administered according to law. The Mamlatdar's conduct was extraordinary, and should have been more fully considered by both Courts below. I think the Magistrate was far too easily satisfied with the corroboration of Nager and Govind, both most discredited witnesses. I think the evidence on the face of it shows that the Sessions Judge was wrong in supposing that there was no concert among the persons who say they bribed. As o must now be assumed that through the conduct of the Mamlatdar, the virtual prosecutor, important evidence has been kept back, I am of opinion that the facts are so exceptional as to require us in the interests of justice to reverse the convictions and sentences. Having dealt with the evidence on which the convictions were chiefly based, I will now turn to some points which were argued, involving questions of law. The learned Advocate-General moved us to consider this case in a Full Bench in order that the extent of the application of the rule contained in Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act should be defined. It was urged that some expressions in the judgment of our brother Bayley in Maganlal's case had thrown doubt on the view of that provision taken by this Court in reported cases. We, however, hold a contrary opinion. As remarked by Chief Justice Best in *Richardson vs. Mellish*, 2 Bing. 243, the expressions of every Judge must be taken with reference to the case on which he decides, otherwise the law will get into extreme confusion. The motion was made by the Advocate-General under instructions of the Government of Bombay who believe that the judgment in question has misled Magistrates. But we do not think that was at all made out. As one of the Judges in that case I may say that hardly any argument took place about the law of accomplice evidence before Scott J. and myself, though Scott J. enters on the subject in his judgment. The main question argued was whether the man who offers a bribe to an official is punishable and an accomplice : this is apparent in the judgments of Bayley J., and myself. One of the Magistrates in Ahmedabad had held and wrongly held to the contrary giving as his authority some expressions of Sir R. West in the Minute on the Crawford case which the Government of Bombay adopted. Mr. Branson as counsel for the accused argued from many cases of great authority that the doctrine of legal necessity did not excuse the bribers, and our decision affirmed his view, which we said had not our been doubted since the time of Hale. The impression I gather from all the bribery cases we had before us is that the decision will remove one main obstacle to the stoppage of corruption : I mean the too great readiness to treat the briber as an innocent man and not as a rogue, and to rely too readily on his uncorroborated story even when supported by forgeries and false evidence. The rule of law and the rule of practice about accomplices have often been the subject of decision, and are also fully treated in all the text books : there was thus in our opinion no reason why we should sit in Full Bench to lay down well established law, and when at the opening of the argument we found that there was no contention on the subject we resolved to hear the case in the Division Court. At the same time that we rejected what was a rather unusual motion, we of course appreciated the anxiety of the Government that in proportion to the frequency of these somewhat difficult cases, the Magistrates should have proper guidance ; and as the real question in each case is not so much one of the rule as of its application, I have been careful in this as in all the other similar cases to analyze the evidence with fulness and care, so that the Courts below may know how this Court thinks it should be dealt with. Having been one of the Judges in Maganlal's case I have acceded to the suggestion of the learned Advocate-General to explain what we really decided in that case, and what view we had present to our minds of the extent of the rule about corroboration. I may add that Maganlal's case will be reported. In the present case other questions have arisen of much importance, as for example, the issue by the Mamlatdar of the proclamations which the lower Courts both think would be treated by the ryots as tantamount to offers of indemnity to criminals. About this I have not been able to find any cases in the books, including the State trials, and I am therefore constrained to rely on the *dicta* of Judges and the principles adopted by the Legislature in giving the opinion at which I arrive after considering what the learned counsel have argued. I have found no case in which a Magistrate either in England or in India has issued proclamations like those in the record. I will now state the opinion I have formed on this and other matters which the counsel for the accused condemn as illegal and prejudicial to the fair balance of justice. I think with the Advocate-General that the case discloses the need of some observations of this Court which may guide Magistrates in future, but more particularly on points in which the reports available to them contain title guidance. Mamlatdars have great power and influence in the mofussil districts where they wield civil and criminal jurisdiction, and it behoves them more than private persons not to coerce people into making statements where they have no authority to inquire. It is admitted by the Advocate-General that we cannot impute any jurisdiction to this officer in this case under any Revenue Law or under Section 191, Clause (c) of the Criminal Procedure Code ; his proceedings, therefore, were void under Section 530. He had apparently no right to administer oaths. "If any be compelled to answer upon his oath, where he ought not by the law, this is oppression." The Oath *ex-officio* case, 12 Coke R. The issue of the proclamations, if done at all, ought to have been done in a more guarded manner. The promise to bribers that if they came forward they would get back their money was one incapable of performance and against the public policy. *Blackford* vs. *Preston* 8 T. R., 89. The law should be worked so that the temptation to the accomplice to strain the truth should be as slight as possible. Per Blackburn J. in *Winsor* vs. *The Queen*, L. R., 1 Q. B. at page 320. The exhortation not to be afraid should come either from a higher authority or from some officer having a jurisdiction in the case. If, as the Courts below think, the proclamations were likely to be interpreted by the bribers as an indemnity, then caution was far more necessary to avoid breach of public faith. There is no authority, except the Legislature competent, in time of quiet when the Courts are open, to suspend the ordinary operation of the law of crimes or disabilities. This is settled by the Trial of the Seven Bishops and the Bill of Rights. See Broome's Constitutional Law. Some statutes create absolute disabilities, others empower the higher authorities to remove Magistrate and other officers guilty of misconduct : and then there is the Royal prerogative. The subject has lately received in one instance the attention of the Legislature. When the Government of Bombay promised witnesses in certain charges of corrupt conduct, a guarantee of "immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, and in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss"—see Parliamentary Blue-Book, 5701, Correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Crawford, page 252 and Proceedings of the Governor General's Legislature Council of 19th September 1889) it was necessary to call in legislative authority to protect the witnesses from their statements being used as evidence against them, and this led to the passing of the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Act in 1889 as appears from the proceedings in the Governor General's Legislative Council. Again, the general terms of that indemnity did not protect the witnesses against the operation of the Statutes 5 and 6, Edward VI, C, 16, extended to India by 49 George III, C 126, which disable the purchaser of a judicial office or an office of trust from keeping it. See *In re Ganesh Sathe*. I L R., 13 Bom., 600. The Legislature has declined to relieve those witnesses from these disabilities as its proceedings show. It is important as Baron Martin said that the attention of all persons should be called to these Acts of Parliament *Graeme vs. Wroughton*, 11 Exch., 146, and I think also to our judgments in *Maganlal's* case, where it is declared that the person who offers a bribe to a public officer is punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and is not excused by the doctrine of legal necessity. The knowledge of the consequences will make many fraudulent men less eager to commit the offence than the bribers in most of these Ahmedabad cases were. What Cockburn C. J. said in *Winsor vs. The Queen*, L. R., 1 Q. B. at page 310, may be applied to all departments of the Government service—"Our rules are to be framed to keep the administration of justice beyond the possibility of corruption." Again, "we must trust to the means we have of punishing corruption and dishonesty." Among these I include as most powerful the prosecution of people who conspire to bribe, or who offer bribes. The proclamations of indemnity seem to ignore this salutary influence of the penal law, while they tend rather to excite charges against classers in the Revenue Survey ; and Mr. Branson with an evident recollection of a passage in Macaulay's account of the trial of Nuncomar remonstrates against such general offer of indemnity on the ground that the bias thereby shown on the part of a powerful official tends to the fabrication of false charges and false evidence from which no one, however, high his rank or excellent his character would be safe in an Oriental country. Macaulay's words are that when the official gives the hint the prosecution will "in twenty-four hours be furnished with grave charges supported by depositions so full and circumstantial that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as decisive." I think the evidence shows good ground for Mr. Branson's remark ; and besides the law does not look with favour on promises to witnesses, so general and so vague as to relieve them from the feeling of responsibility. See *Rex.* vs. *Rudd.* Cowper 334 and Melvill J.'s comment in *Reg.* vs. *Hanmant*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., at p. 618. The extreme danger of such terms being offered is the subject of Mr. Philipps' comments on the judicial murder of Lord Stafford. "This voluntary, but not gratuitous assumption of guilt for the purpose of fixing a false charge on another, though unheard of in modern times, was not unexampled in the worst times of our earlier history. And among the Roman *delatores* it is well known to have been a common practice. Dugdale knew that he was safe, and that he could not fail to be well rewarded, whatever he said against himself, provided only he said enough against the prisoner." I *Phillipp's State Trials*, page 476. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, judicial pardons can be tendered only in certain cases and by officers of rank higher than this Mamlatdar. The pardon is offered on condition only of a full and true disclosure of which the Court is the Judge. It is very possible that in some of these cases the Magistrates may have been perplexed by the difficulty of ascertaining the truth where there is evidence of a general corruption, analogous to the state of things in a corrupt borough in England, but this difficulty is not a reason for straining any law of evidence nor for promising indemnities without the limitations which the Legislature has found expedient. The procedure in England on the trial of election petitions is the same as regards true disclosure ; the witness who deposes to his own corrupt proceedings does not get the indemnity, unless he satisfies the Commissioners who take the evidence that he has answered honestly. Then only does he get his certificate : The Commissioners are the sole Judges. Again the certificate of indemnity does not save the witness from the incapacities which corrupt conduct entails ; the principles of the Revolution of 1688 are very carefully secured in the latest Act of Parliament on this subject, the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883. Section 38, Clause 6 is as follows : "Where a person who is a Justice of Peace is reported by any election Court or election Commissioners to have been guilty of any corrupt practice in reference to an election, whether he has obtained a certificate of indemnity or not, it shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions to report the case to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with such evidence as may have been given of such corrupt practice, and where any such person acts as a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his being or having been Mayor of a borough, the Lord High Chancellor shall have the same power to remove such person from being a Justice of the Peace as if he was named in a commission of the peace." Then follows a similar provision as regards Barristers, Soliciters, and members of other professions. I notice that the indemnity proclamations filed in this case contain no saving terms like those about telling the truth, or about the forfeiture of office or liability thereto, matters relevant to all Watandars to whom the Hereditary Officers Act Bombay Act 3 of 1874 part 9 applies, to Patels with judicial powers and Talatis holding offices of trust. There is always a danger that if officials like Mamlatdars issue indemnities by proclamation, the limitations of the law and those which good policy exact will be forgotten and the public faith be inadvertently pledged to promises which are contrary to law. These proclamations seem to have emanated entirely from the Mamlatdar and without any consultation with the law officers. The case is very different to the action of a Magistrate or a loyal subject in the suppression of a dangerous riot or tumultous assembly. There was plenty of time to seek instructions from higher authority. The Mamlatdar is a subordinate official, and, as it happens, had no authority to make any inquiry at all. Yet he issued these proclamations right and left, and I am of opinion that if they are still posted up in the village Chowries, the Government might well order that they be revoked. Possibly the Mamlatdar thought that the protection given to bribers as witnesses by the ordinary law, Section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act, does not go far enough, and that something special, more like the English Corrupt Practices Act without the safeguards, would be more efficacious. But the law must not be strained against individuals ; that would be oppression ; the law is no respector of persons. The English provision about certificate of indemnity is based on special reasons of that law as explained in *The Queen* vs. *Holl* by Lord Justice Brett L. R., 7 Q. B. D., at p. 534. To prevent unfairness justice must be administered according to the existing law whatever it is. The right discretion is *seire quid sit justum*, but *seire per legem* as Coke insisted. It is the duty of this Court to keep the Magistrates within the precise limits of their duty *Rex.* vs. *Pinney* 5 C. and P. 254 at p. 270 ; and it seems difficult for them to hit the precise line in these cases of bribery. In the case of *Ganesh Sathe* we had to deal with Magistrates who had wrongly declined to investigate a complaint about corruption ; in the present case our remarks relate to the undue eagerness of an official who without any complaint acted *ultra vires*. The observations of the trying Magistrate on the evidence of the Mamlatdar are, in my opinion, such as require the attention of the Government, but as no full inquiry has been made into that officer's conduct, I refrain from further comment.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. LAING has been permitted to retire from service on a pension of £500 per annum payable in England.

MAJOR J. W. ANDERSON, Lieut. J. Sexton, Conductor R. Orr, and Sub-Conductor W. Bloss, have been permitted to return to duty.

SECOND LIEUTENANT E. W. THOMPSON, 2nd Bedfordshire Regt, and Second Lieutenant J. Talbot, 2nd Munster Fusiliers, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL C. D. P. PAYNE, S. C., has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, for one year.

SECOND LIEUTENANT F. A. ROWLAND, B. V. Rifles has been promoted Lieutenant ; and Colour-Sergeant Snell to be Second Lieutenant.

LIEUT. A. E. BARTON, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Lieut. C. A. Kemball, 21st Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN SIBERIA.

INFORMATION has reached some of the Russian refugees in Paris concerning another and horrible tragedy in the far east of Siberia, particulars of which are given by a correspondent of the *Times* :—

Some time ago Mme. Nadyda Sihida, a lady teacher in the High Schools, was condemned to penal servitude. It was found that some copies of the *Narodnard Volia*, the Russian revolutionary organ, had been published in her house. This lady, a refined and highly-educated woman, was detained in the Kara prison, where of late many political prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been sent. It appears that last November Mme. Sihida was provoked by the Director of the Kara prison. There is no information given as to the nature of this provocation, but it was evidently very serious, since and in spite of the grave consequences likely to ensue, Mme. Sihida retorted by slapping the Director on the face. Infuriated by this affront, the Director ordered the unfortunate woman to be stripped and flogged. Such infamies were not perpetrated on ladies of rank and position even in the time of the Emperor Nicholas. The humiliation of this barbarous form of punishment so afflicted Mme. Sihida that in her distress and her fear of other tortures the future might hold in store she poisoned herself. What can have happened is as yet a mystery ; but evidently the women political prisoners, particularly those who by their position and education are especially susceptible to anything that could compromise their honour and sense of self-respect, thought they were no longer safe from the insults of the authorities. No sooner had Mme. Sihida killed herself than her friend and fellow-prisoner, Mme. Maria Kovalevskaia, wife of Professor Kovalevskaia, also poisoned herself. Persistent rumours add that other women destroyed themselves after the flogging of their companion, but of this there is as yet no certain evidence.

A few miles from the women's prison at Kara there is the men's political prison, and the inmates of these two prisons have contrived to establish secret but constant communications. It is supposed that when the men heard of the flogging of Mme. Sihida and her subsequent suicide some sort of commotion took place, and this, of course, was likely to be followed by violent and brutal suppression. In any case the Procurator, whose functions are somewhat similar to that of an English sheriff, the Colonel of the Gendarmes, and the Surgeon of Chita were summoned in hot haste to Kara. At first the Governor of the province, residing at Chita, did not seem to realise the full importance of what had happened, and refused to disturb himself. Two days later, however, he suddenly left Chitna and proceeded in great haste to Kara. From all this it is inferred that something very serious must have happened.

It is stated "on good authority," says a St. Petersburg telegram, that the report recently published in a London morning paper of an alleged sanguinary encounter in Siberia between convicts and soldiers and the repression of a serious revolt among the prisoners referred entirely to events which occurred a very long time ago. Isolated disorders of an unimportant nature, it is pointed out, are of frequent occurrence among the convicts, but have always been successfully repressed, the telegram significantly adds, by means of the ordinary administrative measures.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

WHEN doctors recommend daily exercise as an absolute necessity for health, there are plenty of distinguished examples to the contrary. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, though he was once a Master of the Fox-hounds, never gets astride of a horse from one year's end to another in London, and rarely even takes a walk, but he is always in the best of health and spirits. Mr. Labouchere laughs at exercise; has taken a house almost inside the Parliament building, and when he goes to the country loafs in a garden, or takes the air through the open window of a pleasant room. Sir William Harcourt never walks; rushing down to the House in a cab, but he pays the penalty in severe attacks of dyspepsia. Mr. Chamberlain has only been seen on foot in Parliament-street once in the last few years, and beyond an occasional attack of gout, he appears to escape harm. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone has all his life taken daily exercise except when confined to his room; and in olden days if he found the night wet he drove home, put on water-proofs and went out for exercise even in the middle of the night. Mr. Isaac Holden walks eight miles regularly every day of his life. Mr. John Morley is also a walker. "My chief pleasures in life are walking and books," Mr. M'Ewan, the millionaire member for Edinburgh, is in the habit of saying. Sir Albert Rollit, the Tory member for one of the Islingtons, walks several miles every day with a very big stick; and Mr. Walter Long takes two hours every morning on horseback in the Park.

Troubles and sorrows are falling thick on the venerable white hairs of poor old Dom Pedro of Brazil. Now he has lost—worse than lost—his favorite grandson, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, whom until the birth of the little boys of the Countess d'Eu, he had always considered as the heir to his throne. Prince Augustus was a handsome young fellow, an officer of the Brazilian Navy. The shock caused by his grandfather's deposition and the circumstances connected therewith, together with an illness brought on by his being forced to embark with insufficient clothing when he left Brazil with the Emperor, have combined to shatter his mind. He is suffering from an acute form of the "persecution mania," and is convinced that the people around him are for ever trying to assassinate or kidnap him. So serious has his condition become that within a few days after the arrival of Dom Pedro at Cannes, it became necessary to place him under restraint. He has, accordingly, been conveyed to the famous insane asylum of Gratz, in Styria Austria, among the recent inmates of which have been the Duchess of Alencon and the Duchess of Augustenburg, mother of the reigning Empress of Germany.

Miss Tessie Fair is one of the most notable catches in the matrimonial market of New York. She dines in the Hoffman House restaurant with her mother and sister every night, and her table is gazed at by a variety of professional batchelors with faces more or less indicative of a deep and earnest yearning. Whoever will mary Miss will come into possession of her original dowry, altogether with the share which she is to have from her father's estate, the whole of which foots up to so many millions that it is rather a dazzling thing to think of during this era of financial depression. Miss Fair looks something like Lady Randolph Courchil. The clever heiress has a good figure, however, small but regular features, and a thoughtful manner. She is seldom or never known to smile. Perhaps it is not necessary with so many millions floating around loose in the family.

The following story is told of the Prince of Wales and the baked "tater" man:—One night lately the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were returning home rather late. When they passed Joe, the well-known "tater" man in Pall-mall, they took a fancy to taste his wares, and were accommodated by Joe with a red-hot baked potato from the can, for which they paid a penny each and proceeded on their way. Joe had recognised his customers, and on the next day his "tater" can was decorated with a glaring gilt sign showing the three feathers and the legend, "Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." He stationed his apparatus opposite Marlborough House, to the Prince's mingled amusement and dismay. The Prince sent an equerry to order him away, but Joe refused to budge, and kept on doing a rushing business. At last the Prince ordered Sir Francis Knollys to buy him off, and the feathers were removed.

Mr Roland Vaughan Williams, Q.C., the report of whose elevation to the Judicial Bench was recently announced, is the son of Justice Vaugham Williams, who made his mark as a judge in the old Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1875. Mr. Roland Williams is just over fifty-one—a good age for a judge. He only "took silk" last year, when he was temporarily appointed a Commissioner of Assize to make up the deficiency of judges caused by the Parnell Commission, but he has for many years enjoyed a lucrative practice of the kind, which the public does not hear much about, is always listened to with attention by judges, and respected as a sound lawyer by his brother barristers.

In appearance Mr. Williams is one of those men who, once seen, are not soon forgotten. His face—in some aspects, at any rate—is distinctly suggestive of that of Benjamin Disraeli, being somewhat of a Jewish type, clean-shaven, but adorned with a tuft beneath the lower lip. He speaks in court with a singular deliberation, closing his lips between every two or three words, bending forward towards the bench, emphasising his discourse with a swaying movement of the whole body. In dress, too, there is probably not a man at the Bar more indifferent to appearances. But for all the peculiarities of his outer man there is not a man connected with the law, of whose sterling qualities of head and heart, his brother lawyers speak more cordially than Vaughan Williams, and if he goes to the Bench there will only be one opinion at the Bar as to his fitness for the appointment.

Lieutenant-General Chesney is thus described in a home paper " first made his remark as the author of "The battle of Dorkeng." He was subsequently for many years the head of the Royal Indian Engineers' College at Cooper's Hill. When the Government desired to acquire this estate from the trustees of Baron Grant, it was to this officer that the negotiations were entrusted; and he is believed to have saved the nation much money by not allowing the name" of his principle to transpire until the purchase was concluded. He has been a Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India and a member of the Indian Council. Like the great Napoleon, he is physically a little warrior, and is hardly big enough to provide space for the display of the various Indian stars and medals with which he has been liberally furnished."

Lord Russell, whose marriage to Miss Mabel Scott, younger daughter of the late Sir Claude Scott, baronet and banker, took place yesterday, is a young man of five and twenty, who thus far has only distinguished himself as a steam-yachtsman on the Thames. His mother and father were both rather famous people in their youth. Lord Amberley, after failing at Leeds, won a seat for Nottingham, but only held it for two years. While in the House, and subsequently, he and his wife, a sister of the present Lord Stanley of Alderley, were regarded as persons holding advanced opinions on political, religious, and social questions. Lord Amberley inherited much of his father's ability, but after leaving Parliament he led a retired life on the Welsh border.

James Gillespie Blaine, who is in some respects the most interesting of American politicians, is a man of stalwart physique, with a fine, intellectual head, grey hair, a singularly mobile face, and brilliant brown eyes. Blaine owes much of his success to that personal magnetism he possesses, which makes his adherents enthusiastic personal friends, and almost disarms his opponents. He is an adept in the art of pleasing, which, indeed, he seems to have closely studied, and is a past master of jocular, easy conversation—the conversation of the diplomat and statesman. He is 'hail fellow well met' with everybody likely to be of service to him, and is the most accessible of living Ministers. He is a martyr to the gout—the historic enemy of statesman—but preserves his temper under all its twinges. Always a temperate man he regards his gout as an inheritance from his Scotch ancestors, who, it appears, were stout tipplers.

King Carlos, of Portugal, is a florid-faced, blond moustached man of military bearing, and is quite clever, although weighed down from his birth with sixteen Christian names, and married to the tallest princess in Europe. He is rising twenty-seven, dabbles in water-colors, speaks seven languages, and plays solos on the mandolin. Yet he is credited with some force of character. He fancies he is a sportsman.

Mr. Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconfield, after being forty-nine years in the Civil Service, has resigned his position in the House of Lords as Clerk of Parliaments. He was a quiet little man whose office required him to wear a wig that added to his old-fashioned appearance. The Earl of Beaconsfield made Mr. Disraeli's son his heir. Of course, the situation was a profitable one—£1,800 a year, and £300 for rent. Now he retires on a handsome pension.

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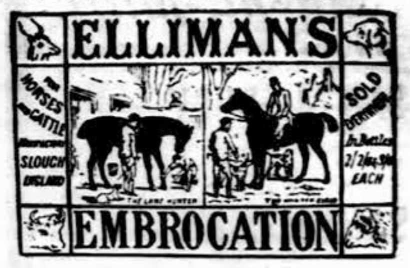

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PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. [illegible] Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

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T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor)
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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY **Beware of imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE **This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

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OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

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Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, bilioueness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR LADIES.

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An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. **I have** distributed several gross amongst my patients, **and** in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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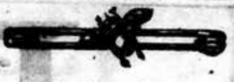
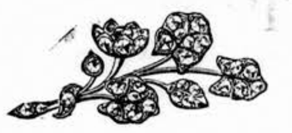
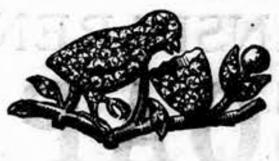


Gold Gem Set Lace Brooches, a variety in Stock.
As illustrated, Rs. 17 cash

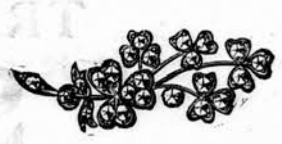
Enclosed in Rich Egg-shape Velvet Cases, Satin lined.



Diamond Lotus Brooch,
Rs. 125 cash.



Diamond "Just Out" Brooch,
Rs. 234 cash.



Diamond Shamrock Brooch,
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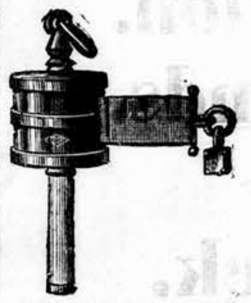
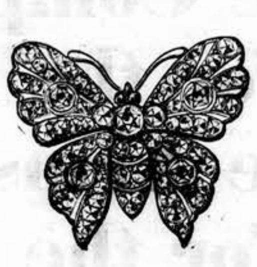
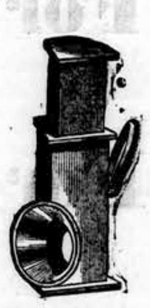


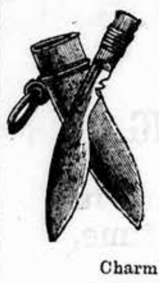
"Praying Wheel" Charm.
Gold, Rs. 23 cash;
Silver, Rs. 7 cash.



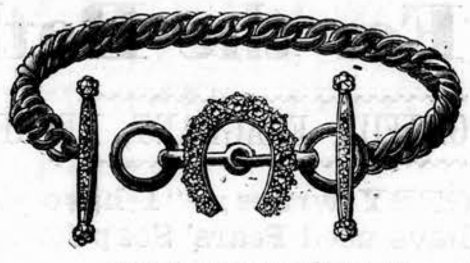
Diamond Butterfly Brooch and Hair Pin,
Rs. 585;
a variety in Stock.



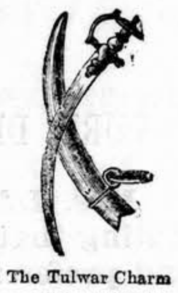
Fish's Mouth Cigar Cutter;
Gold, Rs. 35
Silver, Rs. 11.



Charm;
Gold, Rs. 12 cash;
Silver, Rs. 4 cash.



Horse Shoe, &c., Bracelet, Set with Diamonds: also forms a Brooch
Gold Curb Chain,
Rs. 490 cash.



The Tulwar Charm or Tooth-Pick;
Gold, Rs. 11; Silver, Rs. 5 cash

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS - MANCHESTER.

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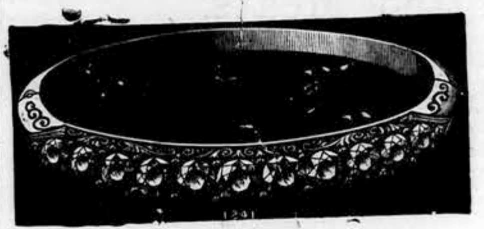
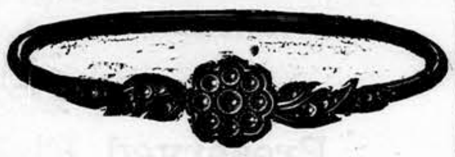
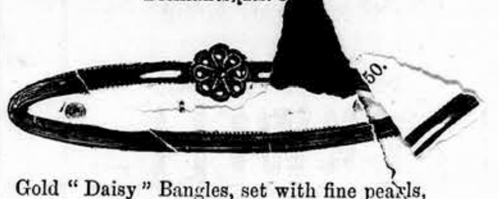
THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Fxtensive and Varied Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LD., invite the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—



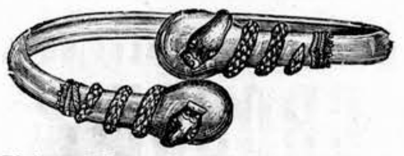
Gold Bracelet artistically set with 13 very fine Brilliants, Rs. 8



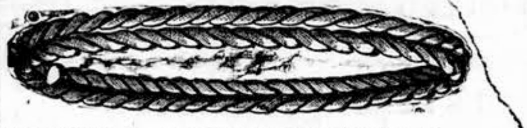
Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.



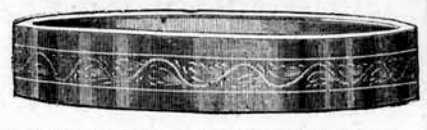
Gold "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, from Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.



Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.



Gold Twist close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs. 90 per pair.



Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

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CT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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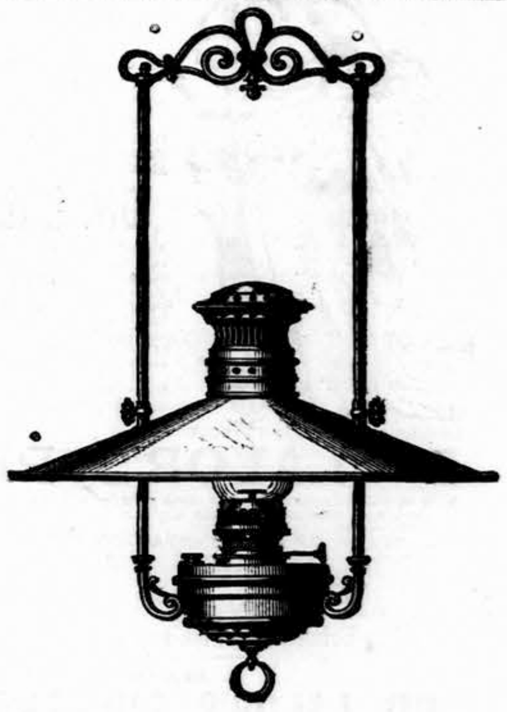
HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.



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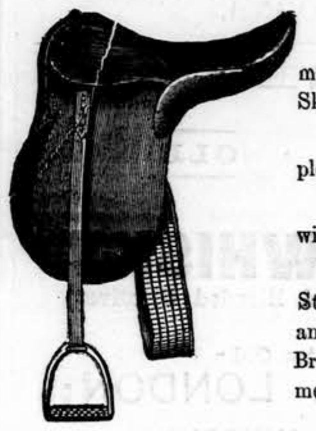

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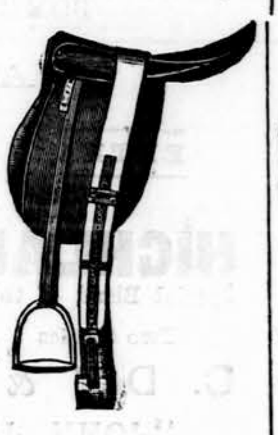
A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.



Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
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(REGISTERED)
Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE **GUARANTEED SOLUBLE**

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obuiates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minute

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedliy remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates. :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

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ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

GOLD & CO.'S
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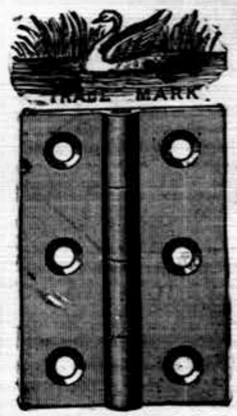

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